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# THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY

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Lethata artificum qua valet ipse manum.*



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# THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY

A Journal of Investigation and Discussion in the Field of Library Science

Established by The Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago with the Co-operation of The American Library Association, The Bibliographical Society of America, and The American Library Institute.

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# THE LIBRARY QUARTERLY

*Volume X*

APRIL 1940

*Number 2*

## NOTABLE MATERIALS ADDED TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES, 1938-39

ROBERT B. DOWNS

**A**N ANNUAL report on distinctive collections acquired by libraries in the United States was proposed in 1937 by Harry Miller Lydenberg. The present study, undertaken by the A.L.A. Board on Resources of American Libraries, inaugurates such an enterprise with the expectation that it will be continued from year to year and will, eventually, build up a substantial body of information on the country's library holdings. No restrictions on subjects or forms of material were placed on the Board's investigation. Absolute completeness is, of course, a practical impossibility because of the nature of the problem. Inquiries were sent to about 150 institutions—chiefly university, reference, and large public libraries. For this first report the period covered is July 1, 1938—June 30, 1939, the usual fiscal year.

The data given below are classified under broad subjects with no attempt ordinarily to keep information for a single library or region together, since the subject approach is nearly always of primary interest. Routine accessions are omitted, and notes on individual titles are included only for items of unusual rarity and value. In describing collections the aim has been to state

facts with sufficient definiteness to be of use to the research worker rather than to offer vague generalities of exaggerated evaluations.

#### LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

*English and American.*—The field of English and American literature is traditionally a favorite interest of libraries and private collectors. Special collections in institutions are heavily weighted in this direction.

A steady stream of pre-1640 English books found its way to America during the year. The Folger Shakespeare Library was enlarged by 719 such items—108 of them entirely unrecorded in the *Short title catalogue*, 116 recorded in one copy only, 126 in two copies only, 136 in three copies only, and the rest—though in four or more copies—were, for the most part, not previously in America. Harvard acquired 650 books printed in England before 1641, among them 112 from the library of the late William Augustus White, each one a volume of importance. Harvard also secured the Lord Clifford of Chudleigh set of 279 Elizabethan proclamations collected by Humphrey Dyson. Newberry bought an uncommonly large number of the 1500's during the year, both English and Continental. The University of Texas reported its acquisitions of sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century English books were more numerous than usual; important works included Bacon's *Of the proficience and advancement of learning* (1605) and *Purchas his pilgrimage* (1613), Prynne's *Histriomastix* (1633), early English dictionaries, and many other volumes. The University of Illinois and the Boston Public Library noted several important titles for the same period.

The Folger Shakespeare Library accessioned 97 English items—most of them of great rarity—for the period 1640-99; of books printed after 1699 there were 813 items added. Among the numerous manuscripts received by the Folger library the famous "Loseley manuscripts" were outstanding. These documents, formed in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir William and Sir George More, consist of all the records of the Office of the

Revels during the reigns of Henry VIII, Edward, Mary, and the earlier part of Elizabeth's; of all the documents relating to the Blackfriars and the two theaters erected there, the first was used by John Lyly, the second by Shakespeare; and of hundreds of documents and letters of literary and historical importance. Among the Folger library's miscellaneous acquisitions developed around the Shakespearean era were numerous oil portraits, promptbooks, drawings, engravings, playbills, and photographs.

The University of Virginia received in the McGregor Collection many rarities belonging to the English literature field. Detailed descriptions are not yet available. The Library of Congress continued building up its series of Modern Language Association reproductions, adding 125 microfilm or rotograph copies of medieval English church literature; early English poetry; medieval French encyclopedias; manuscripts and incunabula in Italian of Boccaccio; and other rare literary items.

A half-dozen libraries reported the receipt of valuable materials in the drama and theater field. In one collection the University of Texas bought 132 plays printed in the eighteenth century, filled in important gaps in the Restoration period, and added a few plays of the Jacobean period, such as Rowley's *A match at midnight* (1633). Newberry, which has one of the country's leading collections of English dramatic literature, enriched its resources by first editions of such seventeenth-century dramatists as John Ford, Sir William Davenant, James Shirley, William Strode, Sir George Etherege, John Lacy, Thomas Otway, and Sir John Vanbrugh. Duke secured a collection of about 3,600 English plays of the nineteenth century representative of the English theater from the beginning to the end of the century. Princeton continued to add to its Seymour Theatre Collection. Among more specialized types of stage material the University of Richmond reported a collection on puppets and marionettes; and Brown noted a collection of about 100 pageants written or directed by William C. Langdon, and a number of other pageants, American and foreign. Two libraries indicated an interest in a strictly modern type of dramatic litera-

ture. Dartmouth's Irving Thalberg Collection of movie scripts now numbers 614. The New York Public Library received several hundred continuity scripts for 1928-31 films from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer and over 10,000 photographs of film and radio personalities, together with "stills" from moving pictures, presented by the Dell Publishing Company.

Poetry and fiction were well represented among the year's notable acquisitions. The University of Illinois received a collection of 211 volumes of early English poetry, 1604-1723. Brown added two dozen titles to its section of American eighteenth-century poetry. The University of Texas increased its holdings of nineteenth-century American poetry by 1,000 volumes. Just previous to the beginning of the period of this report the University of Chicago opened the Harriet Monroe Library of Modern Poetry, chiefly American—2,350 volumes of verse, criticism, and anthologies, dating from about 1912. Newberry's notable Carpenter Collection of English prose fiction before 1750 grew by 70 titles to a total of 760; a few pieces of Continental fiction of the same period were also bought for background purposes. Material for the study of contemporary American literature is provided in 2 collections of detective stories, each numbering about 1,000 volumes, received by the University of Michigan and the New York Public Library.

Early juvenilia is a fascinating branch of literature being pursued by several libraries. Columbia Teachers College acquired the Darton Collection of old English children's books, including about 1,000 volumes and 300 prints, pictures, and miscellaneous items. The books were assembled to illustrate the history of children's books up to 1850. Included are many rare titles and such probably unique items as the periodical *The minor's pocket book*. The American Antiquarian Society, working chiefly in the New England field, added to its outstanding collection several seventeenth- and eighteenth-century volumes of juveniles. The modern period is covered in a collection received by North Texas State Teachers College; comprised therein are 1,175 books, with an assortment of miniatures, first editions, autographed copies, and a special lot of



Heidi volumes. The Library of Congress purchased 1,986 juveniles as a bibliographical project under the direction of the Rare Books Room curator.

In another branch of literature the Library of Congress received a gift of several hundred literary annuals and giftbooks.

For individual English authors various libraries note accessions of importance: the New York Public Library added 15 different editions of Izaak Walton's *Compleat angler*. The University of Illinois bought first editions of Milton's *Paradise lost* and *Treatise on civil power*; Milton's copy of Bojardo's *Orlando innamorata*, 1608; 60 volumes of Milton's works, 1641-99; and other Miltoniana; also a Fourth Folio Shakespeare and 4 first or early editions of John Donne. The Boston Public Library secured first editions of Swift's *Gulliver's travels*, *First ode to the second book of Horace*, and *Works* (1735). The University of Rochester continued development of its extensive Samuel Johnson materials, adding 166 volumes of first editions and books about Johnson and his circle, together with 21 manuscripts originating with Mrs. Thrale, Elizabeth Cavendish, David Garrick, Mrs. Piozzi, and Mrs. Siddons. The University of Texas completed its collection of Smollett first editions. For the nineteenth century the Boston Public Library acquired, among others, first editions of Byron and Keats, and autograph letters and manuscripts of George Borrow, Wilkie Collins, George Moore, John Ruskin, and Algernon Swinburne. Princeton received 16 volumes of published and unpublished material by Ruskin, 6 note- and sketchbooks in Ruskin's hand, and 25 autograph letters by or to Ruskin. The Library of Congress was the recipient of 12 holograph poems and 5 autograph letters by D. G. Rossetti; 2 Elizabeth Barrett Browning manuscripts; and a collection of Tennyson's fugitive poems and readings, annotated by Tennyson and R. H. Shepherd. Roanoke (Virginia) Public Library was recipient of a Browning collection consisting of many first and collected editions and books about Browning. Columbia was given 17 editions in foreign languages of novels by the three Brontë sisters. The University of Texas made interesting additions to its notable Brontë, Tennyson,

Byron, and Shelley collections. Cornell acquired 10 Wordsworth, Coleridge, and Southey autograph letters. Colby's Hardy collection—comprising some 3,000 items, including all first editions except 2—was strengthened by several collected editions. Harvard received a Rudyard Kipling collection consisting of printed and manuscript material of all kinds by or relating to Kipling. Yale was given a Somerset Maugham collection of 35 volumes containing first editions of most of Maugham's works, and also 28 autograph letters, contracts with publishers, and corrected proof sheets. Dartmouth acquired a collection of 120 books and pamphlets by and relating to R. B. Cunningham Graham, and 15 original manuscripts of important contemporary authors. Howard University secured a Richard Le Gallienne collection of 175 books and pamphlets and 32 letters and original manuscripts, including poems, prose sketches, novels, critical works, anthologies, and translations.

Acquisitions in American literature were chiefly for more recent periods, though a few prenineteenth-century items were reported. The University of Texas listed original editions of Jonathan Edwards, the first American anthology (1793), Irving's *Alhambra* (1832), 2 Melville first editions, and many volumes of early fiction, especially by southern authors. The Boston Public Library acquired 20 autographed letters by Mark Twain, 30 by Oliver W. Holmes, 19 by Henry W. Longfellow, and a number of other letters and manuscripts by George W. Curtis, Walt Whitman, James Russell Lowell, Thomas W. Parsons, and Amy Lowell. Harvard recorded 1,600 letters from the file of Horace E. Scudder, one-time editor at the Riverside Press and of the *Atlantic monthly*; this collection comprises correspondence from such literary figures as Charles Eliot Norton, John Jay Chapman, James Bryce, and Edmund Clarence Stedman. Harvard also received 250 letters by George Edward Woodberry; approximately the same number written by Edwin Arlington Robinson to Mr. and Mrs. Louis V. Ledoux, 175 letters from Robinson to Mrs. Laura E. Richards, 2 drafts of the same author's *Merlin*, and drafts of shorter pieces; and the holograph manuscript of Thomas Wolfe's *Look homeward angel*.

Emory University received a gift of all first editions of Sidney Lanier, and added material to its noteworthy Joel Chandler Harris Collection. The Denver Public Library was given a Eugene Field collection consisting of all first editions, practically everything printed about Field, manuscripts of several poems, photographs, clippings, association copies, and volumes from Field's library. Hamilton College added several hundred pieces to its Clinton Scollard manuscripts and papers, including a large part of Scollard's correspondence with Frank Dempster Sherman. Dartmouth acquired 157 books and pamphlets by and relating to H. L. Mencken. The University of Southern California received 3 author collections from the library of the late Willard S. Morse. These relate to William Dean Howells, Ambrose Bierce, and Sinclair Lewis, and total 503 items, including 3 manuscripts, 75 original letters, 65 presentation or inscribed copies of books, and 21 files of periodical materials, all completely mounted and indexed. The Library of Congress was presented with 22 published works by or about George Sterling, together with many of the poet's autograph manuscripts; also 42 volumes by or about Walt Whitman and a large number of printed pamphlets, periodicals, and much manuscript material in the autograph of Whitman, Horace Traubel, and others. The New York Public Library received the correspondence and papers of the late Isaac Goldberg, critic and author; also articles written by him on drama, language, music, and Spanish-American literature.

*Foreign languages.*—Some outstanding collections were reported for foreign literatures. The University of California at Berkeley and at Los Angeles purchased jointly the Burdach and Bremer libraries—2 German collections totaling about 28,000 volumes. (Only duplicates are going to the Los Angeles institution.) The library, brought together over a long period by Professor Karl Burdach of the Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, covers mainly European literature and culture during the late Middle Ages and the Renaissance, with special emphasis upon German literature and civilization. It contains in addition works dealing with German literature and philology

in a later period. Virtually all the material is in the German language. The Bremer library, collected over a lifetime by the late Professor Otto Bremer of the University of Leipzig, covers Germanic literature and, in particular, philology since 1600, with special emphasis on phonetics, phonology, syntax, etymology, and modern German dialects. It is rich in out-of-the-way books and smaller items. A more general German collection of nearly 10,000 volumes was received by Northwestern. The majority are in literature but there is also much history, biography, and travel. Collected editions of some seventy German authors, individual volumes of hundreds of other writers, and sets of German translations of Greek, Latin, Italian, French, Russian, Scandinavian, English, and American authors are included. The collection is especially rich in publications of the twentieth century.

To its Scandinavian collection the University of Colorado added 700 books and journals, including a group of Icelandic sagas and critical literature on the sagas. Cornell reported 382 pieces added to its Icelandic collection, the whole now numbering 21,422 items.

In Romance languages the New York Public Library accessioned 2,625 volumes of French belles-lettres and theatrical material; the University of Texas added 5,450 late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century Spanish plays to its Spanish drama section; the Library of Congress received a gift collection from the Hispanic Society of 8,097 volumes and pamphlets of Spanish dramatic works; the University of Colorado acquired 1,800 volumes of fine editions of French, Spanish, and Italian literature of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries; Cornell increased its distinguished Dante and Petrarch collections by about 100 items; the University of Illinois added 44 titles of French literature of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, among them 2 rare Du Bellay first editions.

In the course of the year Columbia acquired the late Professor Richard Gottheil's library totaling 15,000 volumes, the greater part consisting of Arabic and Syriac books, periodicals, encyclopedias, and dictionaries, making substantial additions

to the library's extensive holdings in Semitic languages. The material relating to American Jewry in the last century is especially valuable for the study of Jewish religious, social, and economic life in America. As a gift from King Boris of Bulgaria and the University of Sofia, 324 books in the Bulgarian language—relating to the history, literature, and culture of Bulgaria—were received by Columbia. Through special funds and organizations Columbia is also developing a collection of modern Greek books.

A growing number of libraries are concerning themselves with oriental literature and languages. Not including periodicals, pamphlets, or scrolls, Columbia added 10,595 volumes to its Chinese collection, making a total of 61,417 volumes. There were 1,731 volumes acquired for the Japanese collection, over 1,200 of these belonging to the "True records of emperors of Ch'ing dynasty," one of the important primary sources for the study of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean history. Several hundred books and pamphlets from Japan in Western languages were also collected at Columbia. Cornell secured some 3,200 items for its Chinese collection and now has a total of 27,643. The great Gest Oriental Library at Princeton grew by 21,517 volumes to a present total of 135,995 volumes. The University of Pennsylvania added several thousand volumes to its already strong collection of Chinese books; notable acquisitions included a facsimile reprint in 800 volumes of the encyclopedia, *Ku Chin T'un-shu Chi-ch'eng*, a considerable representation of writings of modern Chinese scholars, and a number of important dictionaries. The Library of Congress for its Division of Orientalia lists numerous major Chinese works acquired during the year. Outstanding are a collection of laws and regulations of the Ming period prior to 1573; official calendars of the Ming dynasty for the years 1524, 1543, and 1617; a group of works relating to the history and technique of the Chinese lute; and 76 volumes of collected biographies of eminent Chinese of the last three centuries. The Japanese section brought together source materials on Shinto, including an early encyclopedia, writings of the eighteenth-century author, Norinaga, and Shinto

bibliographies. The University of Washington (Seattle) reported 8,307 volumes in the Chinese language purchased with Rockefeller Foundation funds. Johns Hopkins secured the professional library of the late Dr. Erich Hauer, sinologist and lecturer on the Manchurian and Mongolian languages in the University of Berlin. The Hauer collection consists of about 1,000 volumes, including numerous rare texts and unusual pamphlets. The Cleveland Public Library bought several scarce journal files for the oriental division of its White Collection.

*Folklore.*—The White Collection of Folklore in the Cleveland Public Library added these important materials: 64 German folklore titles; 54 Russian folklore titles; 570 historical, satirical, and political songs of the French Revolution published from 1789 to 1799; several manuscripts, the earliest belonging to the thirteenth century; 7 incunabula of folklore interest; 7 French romances printed at Rouen about 1610; 6 seventeenth-century Italian chapbooks; and more than a dozen other rare folklore imprints prior to 1700. As an example of its richness, the White Collection contains 57 editions of Castiglione issued in the sixteenth century.

#### HISTORY

*United States.*—The pride of innumerable American libraries, ranging from the smallest to the largest, is early Americana. The scarcity and value of publications of the Colonial period add to their desirability. Manuscripts, formerly neglected in all except a few institutions, are now in some regions of the country, at least, being pursued even more actively than printed matter.

One of the rarest items reported was the New York Public Library's *Brief discours de la conversion des gentils et idolatres es Indes* (Paris, 1581), a little-known work dealing with America and the Far East, and the earliest book to state definitely that Columbus went to England about 1488 to interview Henry VII. The most distinctive collection of the year—the McGregor Collection—went to the University of Virginia. Estimated to have cost about a half-million dollars, the McGregor Collection con-



sists of approximately 12,000 volumes. The American history section is extensive, starting with cosmography, geography, and travel, and proceeding to the discovery and exploration of the New World. The library is rich in its seventeenth- and eighteenth-century materials and in the westward movement of the frontier during the nineteenth century. There is a special Mather Collection of 2,000 items, made up of works of Cotton and Increase Mather and other books relating to the New England of their time. As usual, the American Antiquarian Society added numerous rarities to its Americana, some of the choicest items naturally originating in New England. Space forbids any listing except by type and subject: Puritan theology, psalm- and hymnbooks, Revolutionary War, lives of famous criminals, blue laws, juveniles, broadsides, newspapers, portraits and other historical illustrations, and Colonial literary works. One example of New England incunabula procured by the society is William Hubbard's *Narrative of the troubles with the Indians in New England* (Boston: John Foster, 1677). The Cleveland Public Library secured from the library left by the Van Sweringen brothers, railroad financiers, 54 items of Americana, including sixteenth- and seventeenth-century titles of great scarcity. The earliest volume noted was Castanheda's *Discourie and conquest of the East Indies* (London, 1582). The Boston Public Library listed an unusual Spanish-American item: *Relación del espantable terremoto ... en Guatimala* (Madrid, ca. 1542), and 15 manuscripts, dated 1692, on the Salem witchcraft trials. Yale reported several book-and-manuscript collections of interest for New England history, among them a considerable lot of books, letters, and manuscripts pertaining to Jonathan Edwards (1703-58) and his family; and the W. G. Lane collection of 1,700 letters and manuscripts, beginning with the Colonial period and extending to the third quarter of the nineteenth century. Also received was a collection of letters of William Livingston, Revolutionary War governor of New Jersey.

The Division of Manuscripts, Library of Congress, added a great volume of material to its holdings, representative of every region and all periods of the country's history. Foremost among

the new collections are the Pinckney family papers, purchased through a special congressional appropriation of \$37,500, important for constitutional history and various phases of the formation of the American government. Other materials of note include letters, many unpublished, to William Short from Thomas Jefferson, William Henry Harrison, and other early American statesmen; a letter-book of General Grant's administration, for 1869; more than 100 letters from one-time British ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice to President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt; a further addition to the papers of Secretary of State Root; papers of the late Senator Bronson Cutting (1888-1935) of New Mexico; extensive papers of Chandler Parsons Anderson (1866-1936), distinguished international lawyer; papers of Colonel Philippe Bunau-Varilla, bearing on the creation of the Republic of Panama; additions to the papers of George Washington Goethals, General Tasker Howard Bliss, and Admiral Alfred Thayer Mahan. Of special economic interest are the papers of Nicholas Low (1739-1826), New York and Philadelphia merchant; papers of the Rumsey family of Maryland for the eighteenth and early nineteenth century; and a group of letters (1824-29) by Charles Carroll of Carrollton dealing with plantation management. The division secured over 20,000 pages of archival material bearing on United States history from the British Public Record Office. Another group of reproductions from the same source deals with Canadian-American relations, 1870-76. The map division of the library reported substantial additions to its holdings of historical American and foreign maps. Among the rarer items were Arrow-smith's maps of Africa and the Americas, issued about 1816; three Alaskan maps engraved by an American Indian about 1852; an unknown edition of Bradley's map of the United States about 1796; first English edition (1755) of Mitchell's British and French Dominions in North America; and a manuscript Ohio map on vellum signed by Thomas Jefferson and James Madison.

The University of Indiana acquired two collections in the American history field: one relating to the War of 1812 com-

prises 1,000 books, pamphlets, maps, and charts of this period; the other, numbering some 3,500 items, is more general in scope, beginning with the Revolution and running to the end of the nineteenth century. Of particular value in the latter collection are maps and prints of historical interest, such as those of the Battle of Tippecanoe. Dartmouth reported a Daniel Webster collection of an unpublished manuscript and 39 letters. Newberry added two groups of material to its Ayer Collection on the Amerindians: the General Benjamin Henry Grierson Collection of 646 items, chiefly concerning the history of the Indians of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Indian Territory, 1868-80; the General Christopher C. Auger collection of manuscripts, photographs, maps, etc., relating to Indian warfare in the West, during and following the Civil War, and negotiations with the Indians.

Slavery, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction continue to attract writers and collectors. From Oswald Garrison Villard, Howard University received files of 7 antislavery annuals and newspapers published from 1839 to 1859. Harvard acquired 45 volumes of material—manuscripts, newspaper clippings, maps, etc.—arranged topographically and concerned with the underground railroad for fugitive slaves and its background of abolitionist agitation. The Boston Public Library secured 82 manuscripts and letters on the English and American slave trade, 1762-1845. The Library of Congress received a file of the *Anti-conspirator*, a rare antislavery journal of 1831-32. A collection of first-rate importance on the Confederacy came to Emory University: approximately 6,000 diaries, journals, letters, and other manuscripts, representing almost all the famous Confederate leaders, deal with the varied activities of the Civil War; of Confederate imprints there are 545 separate titles of official and unofficial publications, 839 newspaper issues, periodicals, 230 pieces of music, and miscellaneous smaller items; a general collection of about 2,508 printed works relate to slavery, the Confederacy, the Civil War, the Reconstruction, and the South in general; and, finally, there are numerous contemporary prints, maps, engravings, association items, and museum pieces.

Mount Holyoke College reports the receipt of 50 letters, a journal, and memorabilia of Colonel Charles P. Chandler (1835-63), First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, for 1861-62. Hayes Memorial Library is concentrating its attention on the Reconstruction era and the administration of President Hayes; sources for the reconstruction history of Louisiana were particularly enriched during the past year; 29 original Hayes letters were acquired, and the library completed a project for filming the voluminous Hayes papers.

Three libraries reported growth in Abraham Lincoln collections: the University of Illinois secured over 3,400 photostats of Lincoln papers, legal documents, newspaper material, broadsides, pictures, and miscellaneous field notes, interviews, correspondence, etc., used by William Herndon for his Lincoln biography. Brown had 600 photostats made of Lincoln autographed and manuscript letters in other collections, and filed 2,000 index slips to Lincoln items in Illinois newspapers prior to 1870. Wilmington (Delaware) Institute Free Library received 2,000 books and pamphlets on Lincoln, including practically all publications since 1925; 2 valuable manuscripts, the Thirteenth Amendment and the Emancipation Proclamation, both signed by Lincoln; and 2 books from Lincoln's personal library.

*United States state and local history.*—After generations of neglect the southern states are taking the lead in the preservation of manuscript records and other materials bearing on their history. In the forefront of this movement are Duke University, Virginia State Library, the College of William and Mary, and the state universities of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, and Virginia. Two of the best-known private libraries in the South went to public institutions during the year when Alabama received the T. P. Thompson Collection and Georgia took over the Wymberley Jones de Renne Library. Catalogs of both collections have been published,<sup>1</sup> though that for the Thompson library is in-

<sup>1</sup> Thomas P. Thompson, *Index to a collection of Americana (relating principally to Louisiana), art and miscellanea, all included in the private library of T. P. Thompson* (New Orleans: Perry & Buckley, 1912), p. 203; Wymberley Jones de Renne, *Catalogue of the Wymberley Jones de Renne Georgia Library* (3 vols.; Wormsloe, Ga., 1931).

complete. The De Renne library is the most important collection of books and maps relating to Georgia as a colony and as a state, and also one of the chief collections on certain aspects of the Confederate States of America. Covering the years 1700 to 1929 there are such primary sources as travel records, local reports for the Colonial period, early maps, sermons preached before the trustees for establishing the Colony of Georgia, a set of the Salzburger tracts, and Indian material including works on the Yazoo land frauds. The University of Georgia also secured the Telamon Cuyler collection of manuscripts. This collection deals entirely with Georgia, numbers 30,000 pieces, and extends from the beginning of the Colonial period through 1870. Important subjects well represented are pre-Revolutionary governmental activities, Indian affairs, correspondence of Georgia governors, and the Civil War. The Thompson collection at Alabama, comprising some 6,000 volumes, was built around the subject of Louisiana but is fairly general in scope and contains much relating to the South as a whole.

Virginia institutions were extremely active in bringing manuscript collections together. The University of Virginia's acquisitions, for example, recall many names famous in Virginia history and extend from 1760 to modern times. There are letters and papers of Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, Miles Poin-dexter, Woodrow Wilson, John Hook, John A. Quitman, William Cabell Rives, Edward L. Stone, and the Davis, Garnett, Baldwin, Stuart, and Watson families. Some topics covered are early iron works, canals, legal affairs, plantation and mercantile records, Civil War conditions, and national political affairs. The College of William and Mary reported 60,000 new manuscripts added, running from 1700 to the twentieth century. High points are the Woolfolk papers giving a complete picture of the stage business in Virginia from 1785 to 1840; the Lord Dunmore papers, including material not formerly known for the years 1765-76, with 4 holograph letters, 3 unpublished, of George Washington to Dunmore; 309 manuscript volumes of ledgers, diaries, textbooks, proceedings, and travels; a fifty-volume diary of Colonel William Lamb from 1856 to

1909; the papers of St. George Tucker, Beverley Tucker, Henry A. Washington, and some twenty-five prominent Virginia families. To its valuable group of original portraits of early Virginians, William and Mary added eight portraits. To its archives the Virginia State Library added Virginia House of Delegate papers (1776-1864) comprising original bills, resolutions, committee reports, etc., many in the handwritings of Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, and Patrick Henry; official state records of the Revolutionary War and the Civil War; the French collection of biographical sketches of Virginians; and miscellaneous manuscript volumes. The Virginia Historical Society secured a large and valuable lot of autograph letters, manuscripts, and documents (1730-1862), including material by Presidents Fillmore, Taylor, Tyler, Monroe, Madison, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, Buchanan, and Lincoln, and by Jefferson Davis, Alexander H. Stephens, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Robert E. Lee, W. H. Seward, Jeb Stuart, and others. The society also received collections, dating from 1714 to 1883, dealing with southwest Virginia families, political and legal affairs, the Civil War, mineral springs of Virginia, etc., and a half-dozen Virginia maps from 1585 to 1739. The Department of Research and Record of Colonial Williamsburg reports receipt of two groups of material: the Tucker collection of 22,000 pieces covering 1770-1830, mainly letters of various members of the Tucker family and friends in Bermuda, England, North Carolina, and Virginia; and 107 volumes of photostats of British Headquarters papers, 1747-83, being the papers of the successive British commanders-in-chief in the American War of Independence. Duke University also acquired some important Virginia material: papers of the Dismal Swamp Land Company (Suffolk, Virginia, 1763-1870)—about 1,000 pieces, with much valuable material on the Colonial period and some interesting references to George Washington; and a collection of over 9,000 pieces containing the correspondence of Governors David Campbell of Virginia and William B. Campbell of Tennessee, of several congressmen of these two states, and many letters from such personalities as Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, William Cabell Rives, Benjamin Rush, and Arthur Campbell.



Also in the upper South, the University of South Carolina reported the acquisition of items of interest for the history of that state, especially the Charleston area. There are early maps, proceedings of Masonic organizations, church and cemetery records, Confederate scrapbooks, plantation journals, family papers, account-books, papers of the French Society of Charleston for 1816-92, and similar materials. The University of Tennessee secured a collection of several thousand official papers, chiefly from Rhea County, Tennessee, for the nineteenth century. The University of Mississippi added a number of early Mississippi imprints and 100 pamphlets of Mississippiana.

In the western South, Texas and Louisiana state universities took leading roles. In the Stephens Collection the University of Texas acquired 1,200 titles of books, pamphlets, broadsides and newspapers, and over 20,000 manuscript pages on the history of Texas, California, and Mexico. The Texas section contains a number of unique items bearing on the life of Santa Anna and material on the relations between Texas and Mexico, 1820-45. The California section has such early imprints as Clavigero's history of California, 1789, and Salvatierra's *Quatro cartas*, 1698, together with 4,500 pages of manuscript, original letters, and reports of Catholic missionaries. Louisiana State University, in developing its Louisiana and Mississippi history division, added numerous manuscript collections and printed works. Typical of its manuscript accessions were plantation records and account-books, 1810-1938; records of the lumber industry in Mississippi, 1829-1912; papers of public men, such as those of W. C. C. Claiborne, governor of Orleans Territory, 1804-5, and of Governor Thomas O. Moore, 1832-77; Civil War and other diaries; business records of various mercantile establishments, 1880-1938; and official archives of Louisiana parishes. Among the collections of unusual interest is a group of diaries, personal papers, commercial records, music, and newspapers of a Natchez free Negro family from 1793 to 1937. Another institution in this region, North Texas State Teachers College, purchased 59 rare maps depicting the territory of Texas and Mexico as early as 1722.

The Rocky Mountain and northwestern states are likewise

busy collecting local records. The Denver Public Library added to its already strong collection of Colorado and Rocky Mountain history 1,000 volumes of books and pamphlets; several files of scarce Colorado newspapers and periodicals; early guide-books; manuscript ledgers and other records, 1865-1920. About 4,000 photographic negatives and prints were secured for the western picture collection, a pictorial record of the West now counting 35,000 items. The University of Colorado acquired the personal correspondence and legal briefs of Colonel James A. Owenby, prominent mining lawyer of Colorado and New Mexico in the late 1880's and agent of J. P. Morgan in the purchase of coal mines to supply western railroads; and the late Senator Edward P. Costigan's papers consisting of scrap-books, notebooks, correspondence on tariffs, labor, social security, unemployment, etc., legal briefs, political records, and personal correspondence, 1880-1937. The University of Wyoming got the Charles B. Penrose manuscripts and clippings on the Johnson County war and Penrose's correspondence with Owen Wister, Amos Barber, W. C. Irvine, and others; also 11 maps of Wyoming Territory, 1871-88. Brigham Young University secured 67 typed copies of Utah pioneer manuscript diaries. The Cedar City (Utah), Lander (Wyoming), and Pueblo, Trinidad, and Burlington (Colorado) public libraries were given several manuscript items relating to the history of their localities.

The University of Washington reports the following materials received on the Pacific Northwest: 115 letters (1849-62) by David E. and Catherine P. Blaine, first resident minister and schoolteacher, respectively, of Seattle, the letters containing an accurate record of Seattle's early history; letters, contracts, receipts, and other documents relating to the business of Philip Foster, Oregon City merchant of 1843; 55 diaries and memorandum books of James E. Whitworth for the years 1858-1913; copies from the British Foreign Office of logbooks of Peter Puget, H. M. Orchard, and Joseph Whidby, concerned with the George Vancouver expeditions and explorations of Puget Sound in 1792. The University of Oregon also had photostat copies made of the Philip Foster documents.

Farther east the large Dietz collection, which went to the University of Nebraska, contains a number of volumes on early Nebraska history and western Americana. The Minnesota Historical Society reported extensive additions to its collection, especially of manuscripts; notable materials include accounts of travel in pioneer days, westward migration of families in the nineteenth century, Sioux War and other Indian affairs, Civil War diaries, church records, letters from trading posts in the West (1818-22), building of railroads in the 1850's, founding of Minnesota towns, political and legal records. Two important groups photographed for the society from other collections are 700 manuscripts by members of the Northwest Company between 1790 and 1815, relating to the fur trade of the upper Northwest; and about 1,000 documents relating to Fort Ridgely between 1853 and 1867. The Newberry Library added notebooks and diaries concerning Illinois history of the Groveland and Morton vicinities, written by John M., Mary M. W., and Ann W. Roberts from 1830 to 1886. The Hayes Memorial Library purchased a collection of 2,000 manuscript pieces (1835-82) of interest for Fremont, Ohio, history.

In the East, the New York Public Library<sup>2</sup> acquired several collections relating to New York history: 2,300 books, pamphlets, maps, scrapbooks, photographs, and prints on New York City; family letters, accounts, wills, deeds, genealogical notes, and correspondence (1875-1902) of James Colles, Jr., and Mary A. Colles of New York and Morristown; papers of John Wick of Northampton, Long Island (1688-1745) comprising accounts and data dealing with general trade conditions; over 6,000 additions to the collection of New York City photographs. Dartmouth secured several rare eighteenth-century New Hampshire imprints. Similar items were acquired by Pennsylvania State College for its extensive Pennsylvania collection and by the Wilmington Institute Free Library for its Delaware collection. The latter institution also purchased a number of rare items in the Swedish language relating to the early settlement of the Swedes on the Delaware.

<sup>2</sup> A list of the New York Public Library's manuscript acquisitions is published annually in the February issue of its *Bulletin*.

*Latin-American history.*—A major collection on Mexico, assembled over a period of twenty years by the former Belgian consul at Oaxaca, Van de Velde, went to the University of New Mexico. Comprising 8,688 volumes and 93 maps, printed from 1585 to 1937, there are materials on archeology, ethnology, geology, folklore, geography, biography, literature, arts, crafts, and history of Mexico; incomplete files of 371 periodicals; manuscripts on theology; and public archives. The University of Texas secured in the Stephens Collection, previously mentioned, 44 newspaper files (1810-50), considerable materials for studying the Mexican War for Independence (1810-20), and the history of Mexico and the interior provinces in general. The New York Public Library reported a remarkable group of early Mexican imprints, 4 books and 3 broadsides of the sixteenth century; the outstanding title is Alonso de la Vera Cruz's *Physica speculatio*, the first scientific work written and printed in the New World; the broadsides include the first printed piece in America dealing with civil law and the first dealing with judicial law. The American Antiquarian Society also received an extraordinary lot of sixteenth-century Mexican imprints, eight titles, beginning with Molina's *Confessionario breue* in 1565. Manuscript sources for the same period went to the Boston Public in nine documents, chiefly land grants, signed by the first nine Mexican viceroys and dated from 1548 to 1596. The Library of Congress was given almost 4,000 pages of reproductions of manuscripts in Mexican and Spanish archives and libraries, mainly relating to the Yucatan region in the sixteenth century; the library also received a complete file of *L'Ere nouvelle*, 1864-66, a rare Mexican daily printed in French during the reign of the Emperor Maximilian. The University of Illinois acquired 1,295 Mexican pamphlets (1818-1909) made up of documents, addresses, sermons, and political and historical treatises.

Another Latin-American library of prime importance was purchased by the University of Texas—the Muñoz collection of 1,010 titles of books and pamphlets on Chilean history. The bibliographer Medina is represented by 302 items; there are

complete sets of McKenna's writings on the Araucanian Indians, the writings of Diego Barros Arana, and other historians; a file of the *Anales de la universidad de Chile* (1843-1920); and miscellaneous works of value for the history of Peru, Bolivia, and Cuba.

The Library of Congress received a complete run of the Colombian *Gaceta de Colombia*, 1821-64.

*European history.*—No extensive collections were reported in European history, but there were several valuable groups acquired on special phases of the field. Harvard added 1,250 Mazarinades to its previous collection of 500, thus greatly enriching its resources for the study of French political and social history of the mid-seventeenth century. Princeton was given a group of manuscripts of Louis Alexandre Berthier, Napoleon's chief-of-staff; included are over 100 maps, Berthier's diary (1777-83), and several other documents relating to French military operations in the Colonies during the American Revolution. The New York Public Library acquired 291 volumes on the Commune de Paris, 1870-71.

Newberry obtained 500 volumes on the history of the Italian Renaissance period. The University of California at Berkeley, for a later era, bought a collection of 4,600 books and pamphlets on the Risorgimento, duplicates from the Harvard College Library. This collection contains the *Atti del parlamento subalpino*, 1848-59; compilations of provincial laws; parliamentary speeches and public addresses; sets of newspapers and periodicals; and biographies, memoirs, and correspondence of leading personalities of the Risorgimento movement. Brown also noted the accession of a small lot of material on this subject.

Sets of primary sources for German history went to Ohio State University in the *Stenographisches Berichte über der Verhaltungen des Reichstages*, 458 volumes; and to the Library of Congress in the parliamentary proceedings of two German states: Anhalt (1860-98) and Hesse (1820-1924). The University of California at Berkeley and the University of Wisconsin bought complete sets of the Austrian parliament's *Stenographische Protokolle*, 1848-1938. Of value for contemporary Ger-

man history, the University of Michigan and the Cincinnati Public Library each secured a first German edition (2 vols.; Munich, 1925-27) of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. The St. Paul Public Library is developing a collection of anti-Hitler propaganda distributed in Germany and pro-Hitler propaganda distributed in the United States. The University of Washington and Lee is starting a collection of propaganda of all types. Of the same nature, Princeton secured a complete file of the *Daily radio press bulletin* (1918-19), a rare, mimeographed publication giving the text of short-wave propaganda messages picked up from foreign stations; and the Library of Congress was presented with a group of 1,400 United States and foreign-war posters.

#### OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES

Resources on social theories at Duke were strengthened by a collection of source material and critical works, numbering 850 items, for the study of the socialistic doctrines of Fourier (1772-1837) and the movement embodying them that flourished in the second quarter of the nineteenth century. Books, pamphlets, periodicals, newspapers, and manuscripts are included, with a complete file of the newspaper *Le Phalanstère* and its successors. Harvard reported a notable collection of French labor periodicals, many of them previously unrecorded in this country; over 200 different titles are represented, 1845-96, but strongest for the 1848 and 1871 periods. Harvard also received another lot of materials of particular value for social science: a large collection of manuscripts and other material relating to Dorothea Dix, much of it Miss Dix's own correspondence. A collection of several hundred volumes on crime, criminology, and trials, brought together by the late Edmund Pearson, went to the New York Public Library. Four libraries secured materials relating to various phases of women's affairs: the Library of Congress received from the National American Woman Suffrage Association 900 volumes and pamphlets on the woman movement and kindred subjects. Rochester acquired 46 holograph letters of Susan B. Anthony. Randolph-Macon Woman's College has brought together 350 volumes of the writings of women



authors of Virginia. The World Center for Women's Archives (New York City) announced the acquisition of numerous collections of letters, diaries, scrapbooks, papers, pamphlets, speeches, reports, manuscripts of books, articles, and files of women's magazines in an ambitious project to document the part played by women historically and in contemporary society.

In political science the University of Mississippi was recipient of a 3,000-volume library of political science and international law—a collection developed by the late Dr. J. W. Garner of the University of Illinois. Denver University added 210 volumes to its special division on American diplomacy. Iowa State College was given 800 volumes of a library on peace gathered by Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt; the collection is chiefly twentieth-century books, though some earlier volumes are present. The University of Chicago has an outstanding entry for the year in the Salmon O. Levinson collection of papers dealing with international peace. The Levinson collection covers the period 1914-18 and consists of about 46,000 letters and a mass of other documents, individual diaries, reports of interviews, memoranda, draft pleas, treaties, unpublished articles, telegrams, cablegrams, pamphlets, magazines, and newspaper clippings having to do chiefly with the Pact of Paris (1927) which Mr. Levinson helped to effectuate.

The most noteworthy collection in economics reported was the Richard T. Ely library purchased by Louisiana State University. Accumulated over the last sixty years, the collection includes 7,500 books, 10,000 pamphlets, many volumes of periodicals and documents, and valuable manuscripts. Among the manuscripts are numerous royal grants of English lands for the reigns of all British monarchs from Henry III to Victoria. Of the printed books some 1,200 would be classified as rare, with first or early editions of various classics of economic literature. Among special-subject interests strongly developed are the history of economic thought, agricultural economics, public utilities, and early American socialistic and religious communities.

New York University received an important special business library collected by a prominent Wall Street firm over the last

twenty-two years. The scope is general—money, banking, investments, agriculture, manufacture, mining, transportation and other public utilities, trade, government, finance, and legislation—and there are extensive files of annual reports, listing statements, prospectuses, and clipping files for companies listed on the exchanges. Materials on business conditions and resources of foreign countries are exceptionally good. The University of Illinois is assembling a business-records library composed of historical and ephemeral material. Main outlines of the collection are financial reports, catalogs of all kinds, price lists, house organs, and descriptive publications; also manuscripts, both historical and contemporary, such as daybooks, ledgers, cashbooks, inventory books, and business forms. To date almost 100,000 printed and manuscript pieces have been gathered. Columbia reported that the National Investors Corporation had turned over to that library its complete file of material on foreign governments and on 196 foreign corporations, including their annual reports back to the early 1920's. Another collection received by Columbia from a financial company consisted of files on hundreds of corporations. Several exceedingly rare items were added to Columbia's special collection on accounting; also 3 long files of early nineteenth-century New York commercial journals and 6 manuscript volumes by John Law and Claude Dupin of French economic literature. Johns Hopkins University purchased a file of over 400 pieces of business correspondence of the first half of the nineteenth century, originating in Virginia, a considerable number written by Johns Hopkins. Yale received 3 large collections of economic material from the libraries of Professors Irving Fisher and Henry Farnam, and the late Arthur T. Hadley.

No attempt was made to get a thorough coverage of law libraries. Of the collections reported those at the Library of Congress were most significant. Among that institution's acquisitions were 17 legal incunabula (1485-1500), numerous early codes, session laws, reports, and treatises, American and foreign; and manuscript collections such as Caleb Cushing's briefs submitted to the United States Supreme Court during his term

as attorney-general. The University of Louisville received all of Justice Brandeis' legal papers as a gift; it had previously been made depository for his papers relating to the World War and Zionism.

In the field of education the University of Texas has developed a historical textbook collection, 1700 to date, numbering about 15,000 volumes; also a group of nearly 5,000 courses of study from all the states, territories, and England; and 2,146 teaching units used in Texas public schools.

*Recreation and sport.*—The College of William and Mary acquired a very distinctive collection of books on dogs—2,300 volumes assembled by Howard Chapin and believed to be the most complete collection on the subject ever got together. The collection touches upon the dog as he has affected literature, social life, and, especially, recreation and sports. Extremely scarce sixteenth- and seventeenth-century titles are included. A short-title list of the collection has been published by the college. Also in the field of sports is a collection of 1,000 volumes purchased by the Cincinnati Public Library on fish and fishing, guns and shooting. Two chess collections were reported—one consisting of about 3,000 items going to Harvard; and 96 titles to the Cleveland Public Library's White Collection, described as the "largest chess collection in the world." The Cincinnati Public Library added 7,000 colored glass slides of foreign travel, bringing its total collection to 60,000. Princeton was given a group of books and periodicals on Alpine mountain climbing, supplementing its important general collection on mountaineering.

#### PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

The year's only new philosophy collection of note was purchased by the University of Southern California from Vienna. Numbering 3,000 volumes, the library covers the period 1700–1850 and includes nearly every first edition and original work of philosophy during these 150 years. The greatest strength is in German philosophy; though English, French, and Italian are well represented. Particularly important are the sections

relating to Kant, Hegel, Locke, John Stuart Mill, Voltaire, La Mettrie, Schopenhauer, Wolff, and Fichte.

Under the heading of religion the University of Illinois acquired 2,800 theological theses dated 1610-1775, and a 1,287-volume collection of English works, 1538-1750, predominantly theology. Regis College (Denver) added a collection of sources on the Catholic church in the Southwest, particularly on St. Patrick's Church at Pueblo, Colorado, and the church in Conejos, Colorado; there are 16 volumes of diaries (1878-1910), 300 photographs, and a classified lot of clippings. St. John's Episcopal Seminary (Denver) received a general theology collection of 4,500 volumes, and the University of Richmond received a similar collection of the same size. The University of Texas noted a considerable collection of Hebraica and Judaica. Georgetown University issued a bibliography of Catholic Americana<sup>3</sup>—a majority of the books listed were held by the library of that institution.

#### FINE ARTS

Musical literature occupied a prominent place in the year's acquisitions. The Library of Congress added to its manuscripts the holograph score and libretto of Leoncavallo's *I Pagliacci*, the score of Gounod's *Jésus de Nazareth*, and numerous other holographs by Chopin, Liszt, Stravinsky, Gershwin, Handy, Kern, Sousa, etc. Photographic reproductions of original manuscripts of 40 major works in foreign archives were secured. Also in the manuscript field, the library received a large number of autograph letters and documents written by such composers as Wagner, Chopin, Liszt, Debussy, Brahms, Mendelssohn, and Cherubini. Published scores acquired include an outstanding group of 34 Italian and German "part books," chiefly sixteenth- and seventeenth-century imprints. A gift of 198 publications for the period 1844-68 enriched the section of musical Americana, and important additions were made to the Archive of American Folk-Song, which now numbers 20,000 items.

<sup>3</sup> Wilfrid Parsons, *Early Catholic Americana: a list of books and other works by Catholic authors in the United States, 1729-1830* (New York: Macmillan, 1939).

The Philadelphia Free Library obtained three collections: 2,565 parts, mostly chamber music; 651 vocal numbers, 440 piano pieces, and 896 pieces of chamber music; and 13 original holographs by Francis Hopkinson, America's first composer. Newberry reported two extremely rare items: Peri's *La Dafne d'Ottavio Rinuccini* (Florence, 1600), the first edition of the libretto of the first musical opera; and Buonarrati's *Descrizione delle felicissime nozze della ... Maria Medici* (Florence, 1600), a companion piece to the opera. Among that library's other acquisitions are a large number of dramatic compositions of composers from the eighteenth century to the present and a collection of photographs of musicians and programs of musical performances in early Chicago. The Denver Public Library received a gift of 1,000 piano scores and opera transcriptions for piano, together with a small collection of early instrumental music volumes. The Minneapolis Public Library listed over 1,200 manuscripts of Minneapolis composers and also the monumental definitive editions of Bach, Beethoven, Mozart, Monteverdi, and Palestrina. The definitive Palestrina was reported by Pittsburgh Carnegie Library. A notable Bach collection was announced by the Cincinnati Public Library: complete Gesellschaft edition, 641 Bach numbers in print, in sheet, and in manuscript, 271 Bach cantatas, and yearbooks of the Bach Society. Columbia received holographs of MacDowell's *Drei Lieder für vierstimmigen Männerchor*, Opus 27, and Douglas Moore's *The devil and Daniel Webster*, and 8 German and Austrian monumental sets of musical literature, such as Hofmeister's *Handbuch der musikalischen Literatur*. The University of Washington (Seattle) acquired 151 Rotschy manuscript musical scores, diaries, and photographs of the pioneer Vancouver (Washington) composer. Among rather specialized interests may be mentioned the American Antiquarian Society's acquisition of 6,000 titles of American church music; Cleveland Public Library's 570 songs of the French Revolution; Howard University's 17 musical manuscripts of ten Negro composers; and Johns Hopkins' "best collection in the world of music related to the works of Edgar Allan Poe."

Architecture is represented by several significant collections. The Library of Congress added 1,624 photographic negatives and 489 sheets of measured drawings to its Pictorial Archives of Early American Architecture. Pittsburgh Carnegie Library was made depository for 2,257 photographs and 104 measured drawings, results of a survey of western Pennsylvania architecture prior to 1860; it also received the collected works of Piranesi, 1748-1807. The Avery Library at Columbia has an indefinite loan of drawings, renderings, photographs, and research notes dealing with early architectural work in New York City—materials accumulated by the Architectural Section of the Federal Art Project. Another collection going to the Avery Library was 2,071 drawings and some manuscripts by the American architect Harold Van Buren Magonigle, from about 1896 to 1935. A similar Magonigle collection, consisting of manuscripts, typescripts, scrapbooks, clippings, pamphlets, sketchbooks, and prints went to the New York Public Library. Oklahoma A. and M. College purchased a selected collection of works on the history of architecture.

Accessions for the other fine arts appear to have been of a routine nature for the most part. The Library of Congress purchased a considerable number of etchings and lithographs by Whistler, Pennell, and other American and European print-makers, also some 2,000 volumes dealing with the fine arts. The American Antiquarian Society added several hundred items to its unusual collections of early American mezzotints, portraits of prominent Americans, historical picture post cards, and American views on Staffordshire pottery.

#### SCIENCE

In the general field of science an important transfer should be noted. Through an agreement between Washington University and the St. Louis Academy of Science the academy's collection was placed in the university's custody. The academy, founded in 1845, has built up an extensive scientific library, estimated at 50,000 volumes, chiefly through exchanging its publications with other institutions. Nearly every country in the world has

some representation in the collection. Numerous titles date back to the eighteenth century.

Several extraordinarily valuable items in astronomy went to Michigan: an autograph letter of Galileo, addressed to one of the Medici, concerning his invention of the telescope and containing notes on observations of the moons of Jupiter; a first edition of Galileo's *Dialogo*, 1632; a first edition of Copernicus' monumental *De revolutionibus orbium coelestium*, Nuremberg, 1543; 2 Tycho Brahe and 5 Kepler works dating from 1596 to 1636.

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology acquired a collection on spectroscopy—133 books and 5,637 reprints—assembled over a period of many years by Dr. Heinrich Kayser of Bonn. The Colorado School of Mines secured the Heiland collection on geophysical exploration, reported as “undoubtedly the best collection held anywhere in the world”; comprised therein are texts and periodicals, most research institution and observatory reports, an extensive lot of reprints, trade-journal clippings, and some periodicals on earth physics, the whole covering the years since 1830. The same library added 500 aerial geological maps of Colorado and several general collections on geology, mining, and metallurgy.

Colby College has obtained an indefinite loan of the private mathematical library of the late Professor Edmund Landau, University of Göttingen. The collection contains 2,500 volumes of texts, treatises and monographs, collected works of mathematicians, periodicals, proceedings of international congresses, mathematical encyclopedias, and reprints of the last fifty years. For its David E. Smith Collection on the history of mathematics, Columbia added several rare sixteenth-century titles and a Sir Isaac Newton manuscript. In the same field the Smithsonian Division at the Library of Congress reported three unusual seventeenth- and eighteenth-century publications on arithmetic and geometry.

The University of Michigan was presented with approximately 200 titles in ethnobotany. The University of Richmond acquired 2 special collections, one on myxomycetes and other



lower fungi, the other on oyster culture and the pollution of water in connection with oyster culture. Pennsylvania State College made several additions to its noteworthy Joseph Priestley Collection, now numbering 326 volumes. Rochester procured the papers and correspondence—comprising some eight or nine thousand pieces—of Henry A. Ward, dealing with the early days of Ward's Natural Science Establishment in Rochester and the history of museums and scientific collecting in the last half of the nineteenth century.

For practical reasons the subject of medicine cannot be adequately covered in the present report. The Army Medical Library's mimeographed *Recent book acquisitions* lists in detail the extensive additions to that notable institution. The University of Illinois was given the personal library—5,000 volumes and 8,000 separates—of Dr. Arthur E. Hertzler, the "horse and buggy doctor" of Kansas; it is primarily a library of surgery and surgical pathology, especially strong in French and German literature. Of considerable historical interest is a collection of eighteenth-century American imprints on gynecology, obstetrics, and midwifery developed by the American Antiquarian Society.

#### TECHNOLOGY

Yale was given a general engineering collection of 1,000 volumes. The Denver Public Library acquired a 300-volume collection on hydraulics, including the notable treatises in the Continental languages, Latin and English, some of Leonardo da Vinci's works, manuscript maps, water-gauge records, and notes gathered by a former Colorado engineer. Purdue reported a collection on glass, consisting of some 300 volumes and pamphlets and 600 United States patent specifications relating to glass, its history and technology, and its use in the fine and industrial arts. There are 3 seventeenth-century titles and the same number from the eighteenth century; the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are about equally represented; foreign-language materials constitute approximately one-half of the collection. Columbia added a considerable number of books to its Epstein Collection on the early history and development of

photography as well as important modern works in the field; more than a hundred volumes published before 1900, including a seventeenth-century item, were secured.

Military and naval science were mentioned for several libraries. Yale received a collection of 600 volumes, chiefly on military subjects. The University of Michigan is developing a collection of rare and valuable works on military art and science before 1700; 20 volumes were added to bring the total to 123. The New York Public Library reported two collections of a similar nature: one a group of about 150 books, periodicals, folders of plates, and photostats on military and naval uniforms; the other, a collection of books and other material on the official uniforms of the armies and navies of the United States and foreign countries. The Mariners' Museum (Newport News, Virginia) listed additions of 4 sixteenth-century, 13 seventeenth-century, and 35 eighteenth-century imprints to its valuable materials on naval history, also files of a half-dozen naval periodicals. Dartmouth acquired the rare *Atlantic Neptune* (1777) of British naval charts, plans, and views.

Agricultural accessions were not outstanding. Individual items of considerable historical interest were reported by Pennsylvania State College, the United States Department of Agriculture, Oklahoma A. and M. College, and Louisiana State University. Louisiana State University's collection of early southern agricultural periodicals made substantial growth.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY AND BOOK HISTORY

Among the year's acquisitions in bibliography were many of the great monumental works. Duke and Dartmouth, for instance, added the *Church Catalogue of Americana*; the Denver Bibliographical Center and Duke, the *International catalogue of scientific literature*; the University of Texas, the *London Times indexes* (1790 to date); Ohio State University, the *Bibliographie de Belgique*; Dartmouth, the *Ashley Library catalogue*; and the University of Texas bought the principal Scandinavian national bibliographies. The Denver Bibliographical Center collection has grown to 6,000 volumes of bibliographies and ab-

stracting journals. Michigan acquired 62 works by José T. Medina, nearly completing its set of publications by this noted South American bibliographer. New York Public Library reported a remarkable assemblage of French book-auction sale catalogs covering the period 1730-1930, together with a very valuable lot of French booksellers' catalogs and French bibliographical reference works, a total of 4,500 pieces.

Medieval manuscripts were acquired by the Boston Public Library, Newberry Library, and the Library of Congress. Among the seven going to Boston is a twelfth-century St. Jerome, a 1430 English Bible, and 2 fifteenth-century Italian works of the Franciscan Order. Newberry's 6 examples include an eleventh-century codex of *De institutione musica* by Boethius; a miscellany on philosophy and natural philosophy written probably in Padua about 1300; and an English poem on a vellum roll of the late fourteenth century. The Library of Congress procured a Latin lectionary of the Gospels done in the twelfth century on vellum with illuminations and a fourteenth-century Carthusian missal, also on vellum with illuminated capitals.

The flow of incunabula to American libraries continued: the Library of Congress purchased 17 legal incunabula published between 1485 and 1500; the University of Michigan added 14 incunabula (1481-1500), and completed its set of the works of Vincentius Bellovacensis with the *Speculum naturale* (Strasbourg, ca. 1481); Cleveland Public Library, 7 titles, including 2 Cologne items of 1472, a *Gesta Romanorum* and John of Wales's *Summa collationum*; the Boston Public Library, 12 titles (1469-99), with the first printed editions of Homer (Florence, 1488) and the comedies of Aristophanes (Venice: Aldus, 1498); Newberry, Nicolas Jenson's Cicero (Venice, 1470), and several other examples; the University of Illinois, a 1499 Plautus; Oklahoma A. and M. College, a 1497 *Nuremberg chronicle*; Louisiana State, 2 German incunabula of the 1480's; and Nebraska, a 1481 Koberger.

In the general field of printing history one of the most notable existing collections, the American Type Founders' Library, was dedicated to public use at Columbia in June, 1939. The library

contains more than 80,000 volumes and documents on the history and practice of printing. Virginia announced the acquisition of the Edward L. Stone library of 4,500 volumes, the collection primarily illustrating the history and development of printing and of the graphic arts from Gutenberg's time to the present. Harvard was presented with 2,000 illustrated or finely printed books for its department of printing and graphic arts. The New York Public Library got a selected lot of French books on typography, type specimens, printing, and history of the book and also added 10 examples of fine printing from various periods to its famous Spencer collection. The Boston Public Library acquired an extremely interesting group of fine printing and fine bindings, 22 titles dated from 1500 to 1934. Newberry's Wing Foundation likewise strengthened its holdings in this field. Though not received in the period covered by the present report, it is worth pointing out in this anniversary year that the American Antiquarian Society Library contains 104 Cambridge, Massachusetts, imprints before 1700, the most complete collection available.

#### NEWSPAPERS

In addition to newspaper files mentioned elsewhere a few special entries are in order. Several extraordinary additions were made to the fine collection of early English newspapers at Texas. A complete file of Defoe's *Mercator* (1713-14) tops the list, and there are 9 volumes of 5 other titles from 1727 to 1746. Numerous additions were also made to English files of the second half of the eighteenth century. The American Antiquarian Society's report states: "Never in any one year of the Society's history have we secured so many rare and important western and southern newspaper files as in the year just passed." An accompanying list shows runs of California papers for the 1850's and 1860's; Ohio papers for 1799-1820; Kentucky papers from 1806 to 1820; southern papers for the Civil War years, etc. Louisiana State University added 600 volumes of newspapers, chiefly southern titles; Louisiana and Mississippi files from 1816 to 1865 are outstanding. The Chicago Public Library

completed a project for microfilming Chicago newspapers from their beginning in 1833 to 1919. Pennsylvania was given a copy of the first issue of the first French newspaper published in America. The Department of Research and Record of Colonial Williamsburg received 21 photostat volumes of the *Virginia gazette*, Williamsburg, 1736-80, compiled from various sources of almost all the known extant issues.

#### GENERAL

Several large collections, too general in character to be classified elsewhere, call for mention. The University of Nebraska bought the Dietz collection of 8,000 volumes, ranging in dates from a 1270 illuminated Bible to first editions of contemporary American writers. There is an extensive travel section, western Americana, fine bindings, English and American fiction, and art works. The University of Virginia received the Garnett collection of 3,000 volumes, a Virginia library formed before 1864 which has remained intact. It is an interesting example of the "home library" of one of Virginia's political leaders in the period ending with the Civil War. Fiction, biography, travel, poetry, and religion predominate, and there are many works in French, German, and the classical languages. The John Barton Payne Collection of 3,000 rare books was deposited at William and Mary College; not yet cataloged, it is evident the collection contains much unusual material. Columbia purchased the Kent library of 8,000 volumes representing the book accumulations of four generations of the Kent family of New York, beginning with Chancellor James Kent, author of the famous Kent's *Commentaries*. The collection adds to Columbia's resources in law, English and American literature, and American history. Dartmouth acquired the Rosenstock-Huessy Collection of 6,000 books and pamphlets, mainly German and distributed over the fields of education, adult education, industrial law, revolutions, political science, sociology, and biographical studies of Paracelsus and Niebuhr.

CONCLUSION

Perhaps no conclusions should be drawn on the basis of a single year's survey. A few facts, however, are obvious. In subject matter a great majority of important collections received by libraries classify under history and literature, doubtless because, in considerable measure, the interests of most private collectors fall in these fields. This study has shown the essential role still played by the private collector and private benefactor, for in numerous instances noteworthy materials would never have reached public institutions except through their efforts. Another interesting fact is that refugee libraries as well as refugees are coming to America in increasing numbers and these collections are likely to remain here. Also noticeable is the growing emphasis on original manuscript records, a field which until recent years was left to a few institutions. Finally, this investigation seems to demonstrate the need for a central source of information, a clearinghouse for such data as have been offered here. Comparatively few libraries print their reports, and it is apparent from the annual summary of college and university news, prepared by Professor E. J. Reece, that little information appears in published library literature. More systematic reporting to and listing in the Library of Congress Union Catalog would seem to be a proper solution.

## MECHANICS' AND MERCANTILE LIBRARIES

SIDNEY DITZION

### SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARIES

IN ORDER to provide a historical background for the treatment of mechanics' and mercantile libraries a brief description of the subscription libraries must be given. This picture is particularly important when one considers that these so-called "professional" institutions had many of the features of the subscription libraries which antedated them.<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this discussion the library established by Franklin at Philadelphia in 1731 may be treated as representative of a type.<sup>2</sup> It was, in truth, "the mother of all the North American subscription libraries"<sup>3</sup> which sprang up throughout the colonies and, especially, in the New England states. By the middle of the nineteenth century, when the Boston Public Library was organized as the first of its kind—being public in every sense, including the mode of support—two-thirds of the towns in Massachusetts boasted subscription libraries.<sup>4</sup>

Since in the nature of the Franklin library there existed no need for publicizing its purposes toward gaining support from donors or legislatures, little is to be found which describes in detail the philosophy which nurtured this institution at its beginnings. At best, we must apply to it what we know of the age which Franklin and his friends typified.

This was a period in which the American middle class was

<sup>1</sup> After 1825 practically all mechanics' and mercantile libraries required annual membership fees.

<sup>2</sup> For a history of the Franklin library see Austin K. Gray, *Benjamin Franklin's library* (New York: Macmillan [1937]).

<sup>3</sup> John Bigelow (ed.), *The complete works of Benjamin Franklin* (New York: Putnam's Sons, 1887), I, 158-60.

<sup>4</sup> Boston Public Library, *Preliminary report, 1852*, p. 12.



riding swiftly to power on the backs of French and English rationalism, when there was a growing acceptance of the scientific method, of the individualism so ably defended by Locke and his successors in English thought, and of the utilitarian philosophy which easily followed from the method of experimental science. This was a period in which the faith in indefinite perfectibility left no excuse save ignorance for the failure of men and their institutions to show progress.

Realizing that progress would proceed more rapidly by an interchange of individual thinking, discussion groups—such as the Junto and the later, more formal, American Philosophical Society—came into existence. Thus the intellectual activity of individuals could be pooled so as to constitute a means of consolidating and providing new bases from which inventive genius could proceed. The idea of self-help, taken over from Locke, brought to the fore, among other means of self-education, the obvious utility of books as media for disseminating knowledge to the self-improving middle class.<sup>5</sup>

It was inevitable, then, that the signal convenience of pooling books should occur to the members of the Junto, for "by thus clubbing our books to a common library, we should . . . have each of us the advantage of using the books of all the other members, which would be nearly as beneficial as if each owned the whole."<sup>6</sup> Another advantage of placing the books together in one room was that they would be there "ready to consult in our conferences."<sup>7</sup>

Membership in this library was almost immediately extended to include such "citizens in the middle and lower walks of life" who could afford a subscription rate which was considered moderate.<sup>8</sup> The humanitarianism of the middle class, functional to its cohesiveness at the time as well as to the narrow economic

<sup>5</sup> Much of this material is treated in Merle Curti, *The social ideas of American educators* (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1935), pp. 34-40.

<sup>6</sup> Bigelow (ed.), *op. cit.*, p. 159.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin* (New York: Arundel Print [1881]), pp. 154-55.

range of its composition, made this extension of privilege an expected one. Among Franklin's boasts were that this library was started by the "Philadelphia youth (then chiefly artificers)"<sup>9</sup> and that "our people . . . became better acquainted with books, and in a few years were observed by strangers to be better instructed and more intelligent than people of the same rank generally are in other countries."<sup>10</sup> From the management of this library in 1832 came the statement that it (the library) sprang from the grave, sober, and

as the Friends call it, the *solid* disposition of producing something to be read and studied . . . to the improvement . . . of the domestic virtues of the business part of our citizens; and [quoting from a short account of the library prefixed to the Catalog of 1807] it is well known that this great man [Franklin] was at times particularly desirous of penetrating the families of the industrious classes with useful knowledge.<sup>11</sup>

Middle-class virtues are thus seen to be inherent in the library thinking of the period.

Although the broad political and ethical ideals of the middle class are not stated by Franklin in his remarks concerning the library, they do appear in Dr. Stuber's interpolation (cf. n. 8) and are certainly implicit in the library's purchase lists and catalogs. Dr. Stuber speaks of the maintenance of liberties, natural rights, and the struggle against tyranny—all of which are bound up with knowledge and the light of science which public libraries so admirably provide.

Moreover, in the catalog of the Library Company (1757) one writer sees all the philosophical implementation and political speculation so necessary for the struggle to follow against the mother country. "In short, the volumes contained the ripest fruition of scientific and rationalistic modernity. One can only conjecture the extent to which this library would perplex, astonish, and finally convert men to rationalism and scientific deism,

<sup>9</sup> Reuben A. Guild, *The librarians' manual* (New York: Charles B. Norton, 1858), p. 151.

<sup>10</sup> Bigelow (ed.), *op. cit.*, p. 169.

<sup>11</sup> Franklin (pseud.), *Philadelphia library* (Philadelphia: Reproduced from *Poulson's American daily advertiser*, 1832), p. 4.

and release them from bondage to throne and altar."<sup>12</sup> The books upon which these conclusions were based were regarded by the eighteenth-century reader as "useful knowledge." Whereas this form of knowledge can be called useful only in a limited sense and in context with the aims of their readers, the company's purchase lists contained titles which were in the fullest sense practical. Examples of such titles are *The compleat tradesman*, and *Bradley's improvements of husbandry and his other books of gardening*.<sup>13</sup> The inclusion of such books foreshadows a later stress on reading for economic self-improvement.

Considering the aims and class composition of the "social" library's clientele, its erosion might almost be assumed when the upper and lower limits of this class drifted wider and wider apart. The incompatibility of this type of institution with the democratic aims of the society became all the clearer when the lower strata of the middle class became a wage-earning group; all the more so when the security of this class was no longer guaranteed and when its income generally forbade the payment of a subscription rate for the use of books.

The first libraries having to undergo modification of form were the proprietary libraries whose members bought "permanent property in shares of considerable cost . . . thereby receding farther and farther from the command of those who are cramped in their pecuniary circumstances." These institutions were seen by contemporaries as incompatible with the means and wants of a great part of society. Many who possess the means of purchasing a share in a library "rate property too high and knowledge too low. . . . Others who do not possess these means have an ardent desire for intellectual improvement by reading but it is out of their reach."<sup>14</sup> Many proprietary libraries were thus forced to admit readers on the basis of annual subscriptions.

<sup>12</sup> Frank Luther Mott and Chester E. Jorgenson, *Benjamin Franklin: representative selections* (New York: American Book, 1936), p. xxxviii.

<sup>13</sup> Listed in Albert J. Edmunds, "The first books imported by America's first great library," *Pennsylvania magazine of history and biography*, XXX (1906), 301.

<sup>14</sup> "The passenger," *Boston weekly magazine*, II (1804), 53.

The story of the slow decline of the subscription libraries is marked by loss of membership in periods of economic depression, loss of income from investments in hard times, and competition from public libraries of the tax-supported type. Of great significance, moreover, is the relationship of the subscription library's low survival rate in the last quarter of the nineteenth century to its failure to draw in the mass of wage earners. Consciousness of this difficulty arose early in the minds of the directors of the Lowell, Massachusetts, City Library. It was felt that fifty cents a year was keeping many inhabitants of this mill town from the library—especially in large families where fifty cents per person would total a sizable bill.<sup>15</sup> The directors also let up a trial balloon in the form of a suggestion that perhaps the taxpayers would feel it much less if the library were made free.<sup>16</sup> A report of the Toledo Public Library remarks retrospectively that, when it was seen that "the masses of people not disinclined to read would not pay even small subscriptions for membership, it was seriously realized by some of our citizens that such an institution was not keeping pace with the wants of a rapidly growing city," the library was made free.<sup>17</sup>

As soon as subscription librarians had available the circulation statistics of free libraries they began to cite these as evidence of the narrow appeal of their own institutions. In seeking to explain this difference they did not have to go far to find that where "every dollar is needed for the necessities of physical life" the smallest fee would keep the books out of the hands of the people.<sup>18</sup> One library, despairing because it attracted only twenty subscribers in a population of sixty-five thousand, decided that "this is not a reading community."<sup>19</sup>

More realistic people could see why fee libraries were poorly

<sup>15</sup> Lowell, Massachusetts, City Library, *Annual report*, 1877, pp. 8-9.

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> *Thirteenth annual report*, 1886, p. 3.

<sup>18</sup> St. Louis Public Library, *Annual report*, 1888-89, p. 27. Also Frederick M. Crunden, *The free public library: its uses and value* (St. Louis, Mo.: R. P. Studley, 1893), p. 12.

<sup>19</sup> "Reading (Pa.) Library Association report," *Library journal*, XV (1890), 218.

patronized, and they hailed the reduction or abolition of subscription charges. Thus the *Chattanooga News* welcomed a new circulating library whose fee was one dollar as opposed to the "public" library charge of four.<sup>20</sup> The Hartford, Connecticut, Library Association noted a decided increase of circulation when the annual fee was reduced first from five dollars to three and then to one dollar, pending the complete removal of fees within a short time.<sup>21</sup>

#### MECHANICS' AND APPRENTICES' LIBRARIES

It was at the end of the second decade (1820), about the time when the subscription libraries were beginning to show signs of weakening, that interest in mechanics' and mercantile libraries began to appear. (The mercantile libraries will be treated separately; the writer feels that their history presents problems which require independent treatment.)

Although the cause both of the failing strength of the subscription library and of the rise of mechanics' libraries may be traced to the expanding economic limits of the American middle class—so that its lower branches embraced larger and larger portions of the urban population of the period—the conception of the mechanic-apprentices' library was neither new nor indigenous. It grew out of the workingmen's lecture idea started at Glasgow in 1760 and continued by Birkbeck in 1799. The first Artisans' Library seems to have been established at Birmingham in 1795 to distribute useful reading to the working people at the subscription price of a penny a week. By 1823 Glasgow and Liverpool both had mechanics' institutes and the libraries that went with them.<sup>22</sup>

In 1823, when Timothy Claxton of the London Mechanical Institute came to Methuen, Massachusetts, he found that there had been established in this town in about 1819 the Methuen Social Society for Reading and General Inquiry. Although

<sup>20</sup> *Library journal*, XV (1890), 214.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 278.

<sup>22</sup> C. R. Aurner, "Mechanics' institutions," *Iowa journal of history and politics*, XIX (1921), 389-413.

Claxton seems to have classified this as a mechanics' institution,<sup>23</sup> it may merely have been one of the social library clubs which were quite popular in New England. The first institute libraries of importance were those established in Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, and New York in 1820. Of these only the ones in Boston and Philadelphia were newly organized institutions. The General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen had been organized in 1785 (incorporated 1792) as a mutual benevolence society for the assistance of mechanics in financial distress and for aid to their widows and children. The Mechanics' Library of Portland, Maine, was established by the Maine Charitable Mechanics' Organization whose purpose at the time of incorporation (1815) was to relieve "the distresses of unfortunate mechanics and their families, to promote inventions and improvements in the mechanic arts, by granting premiums for said inventions and improvements, and to assist young mechanics with loans of money."<sup>24</sup>

The movement for libraries seems to have been accelerated—if not initiated—by such popularizers of science and education as John Griscom and William Wood. Griscom's activities consisted largely in traveling about, gathering before him groups of mechanics and merchants, apprentices and clerks, for lectures on science.<sup>25</sup> Wood, a liberal merchant who had been instrumental in stirring up feeling in the United States in favor of the Greek cause and in behalf of the Polish exiles, had his hand in the establishment of at least a half-dozen libraries. His first triumph was the Apprentices' Library of Boston, the success of which seems to have stimulated him to further operation in the field of library establishment. New York, Albany, Philadelphia,

<sup>23</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>24</sup> William J. Rhees, *Manual of public libraries, institutions, and societies in the United States and British provinces of North America* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott, 1859), p. 73. Benjamin Franklin, by the terms of his will, dedicated a large portion of his wealth to similar purposes. See Francis Newton Thorpe (ed.), *Benjamin Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania* ("U.S. Bureau of Education circular of information," No. 2 [Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1892]), pp. 119-21.

<sup>25</sup> John H. Griscom, *Memoir of John Griscom* (New York: R. Carter & Bros., 1859), pp. 320-44.

New Orleans, and other cities received his personal attention in library building.<sup>26</sup>

Interest in establishing an apprentices' library and school in New York dates back to 1819, when the Library Committee of the General Society reported the benefits to be derived by educating the apprentices whose parents had not been able to afford to send them to school:

every means that can be devised to further the improvement of such . . . in order to remedy, as far as practicable, the privation suffered in their early years, and which . . . cannot be more effectually promoted than by affording to all who are desirous of improving themselves, the means by which to attain that object, to wit: the gratuitous reading of elementary, moral, religious and miscellaneous books, and such others as may have a tendency to promote them in their several avocations.<sup>27</sup>

On November 1, 1820, this same committee announced that it had rented rooms in the Free School Society building on Chatham Street. On November 25 a library of 4,000 volumes was publicly opened, blessed by the presence of the mayor and several members of the common council and state legislature at the inaugural ceremonies. In the evening of the same day the library was crowded with apprentices who borrowed nearly 300 books. The number of applicants who took advantage of the privilege dissipated all fears that the library would not be used.<sup>28</sup> In 1829 the library possessed 10,000 volumes and was used by sixteen hundred apprentices in that year.<sup>29</sup> By 1857 the institution was serving a city population of nearly three-quar-

<sup>26</sup> General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, *Some memorials of the late William Wood, Esq., the eminent philanthropist . . . presented in a report of the Apprentices' Library Committee to the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York, December 2, 1857* (New York: John Amerman, 1858), pp. 18-26. A letter written by De Witt Clinton to Wood illustrates both Clinton's interest in libraries and the role played by Wood in their establishment. See E. A. Fitzpatrick, *The educational views and influence of De Witt Clinton* (New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1911), p. 88.

<sup>27</sup> General Society . . . , *ibid.*, p. 17.

<sup>28</sup> General Society . . . , *Annals of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York from 1785 to 1880; edited by Thomas Earle and Charles T. Congdon* (New York: The Society, 1882), pp. 60-61.

<sup>29</sup> General Society . . . , *Reports of the Library and School Committee* (New York: Mercein, 1829), p. 4.



ters of a million people, "of which the working classes form a large majority."<sup>30</sup> And so the society kept expanding its services, soon adding to its clientele the female operatives of the city, offering elementary-school facilities (until public education was free in New York), expanding its physical plant and book collection (60,000 volumes in 1880).<sup>31</sup>

At Philadelphia (1820) "it was agreed to form a Society for the purpose of establishing a Library for the free use of apprentices"<sup>32</sup> "believing that many benefits would arise from the establishment of a library of suitable books for the use of apprentices; that it would promote orderly and virtuous habits, diffuse knowledge and the desire for knowledge, improve the scientific skill of mechanics and manufacturers."<sup>33</sup> It is interesting to note at this point that, although the mechanics' libraries were started with the same general purposes as the subscription libraries of the previous century, they were sustained entirely at first by the associative effort of employer groups in manufacturing towns. A study of the backgrounds of some of the moving spirits of the Apprentices' Free Library of Philadelphia reveals a configuration of surprising scope and breadth of interest. There were Thomas Kimber, a Quaker bookseller and stationer, who at one time held the position of controller of the public schools; Samuel L. Shober, a boot and shoe manufacturer; Daniel B. Smith, a pharmacist and member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, American Philosophical Society, Franklin Institute, and Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Robert Evans, a flour merchant who "employed his leisure time in literary and scientific studies, with talents and acquirements remarkably devoted to the good of his fellow creatures"; and

<sup>30</sup> General Society . . . , *Inaugural address . . . February 4, 1857*, by Thomas Earle (New York: The Society, 1857), p. 3.

<sup>31</sup> General Society . . . , *Report, February 5, 1868*, p. 19.

<sup>32</sup> John F. Lewis, *History of the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, 1820-1920* (Philadelphia, 1924), p. 4. The "free" aspect of mechanics' and mercantile libraries had to be eliminated and a small subscription charge for apprentices introduced. The pressure of subscription libraries forced these institutions to charge for borrowing privileges.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 24-25 (quoted from the preamble to the charter).

Roberts Vaux, early abolitionist, writer, educator, humanitarian, and politician.<sup>34</sup>

Before attempting an analysis of the social ideas which motivated these mechanics' institutes with their libraries, schools, museum collections, and exhibits of models of mechanical invention, something needs to be said of the variations from type which were established in the 1840's and 1850's. There is much evidence to show that institutions incorporated toward mid-century attempted to embrace the whole of a community population and required membership dues from all users. Fees were generally lower for those below thirty-five years of age.<sup>35</sup>

As has been remarked, the original idea behind the mechanics' institute was the protection and support of the widows and children of members. When industries began to multiply libraries and other educational instruments were instituted to cover a larger incidence of indigence among the urban industrial population.<sup>36</sup> The boast of the Library of the General Society continued for many years to be that it was the only library in the city "especially designed for the use of that portion of the community the most in need of information, and the least able to pay for it, viz., the working boys and girls of New York."<sup>37</sup>

With the development of city life and its attendant evils

<sup>34</sup> Most of this material was obtained from biographical sketches in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

<sup>35</sup> Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics' Institute, *The charter and the constitution* (Rochester, 1840), p. 5; Bessie L. Pierce, *A history of Chicago* (New York: Knopf, 1937), I, 286.

<sup>36</sup> General Society . . . , *Annals*, p. 59; General Society . . . , *Charter and by-laws* (New York: Amerman, 1866), pp. 5, 20-22, 43-44; Rhees, *op. cit.*, pp. 73, 378-79.

<sup>37</sup> General Society . . . , *Annual report* . . . Feb. 1, 1873, p. 9; also *New York Daily Tribune*, September 24, 1850, p. 1, col. 3: "If a poor little ragged apprentice boy feels disposed to drink deep at the Pirenean Spring, where is he to go to slake his thirst? He can have access to no private library. . . . If he wanders into the valuable Library, established through the munificence of the late Mr. Astor, he will be told that there is no provision in the bequest which can embrace his case; he looks around with a sigh and . . . he sees the rich and well-educated enjoying the rich banquet, but, alas, he who is in search of knowledge is not an invited guest. He has only the inheritance of rags; his mind is clear, his intellect bright, his desire to learn and improve is intense, but his hands are black from labor, and his dress coarse from poverty. . . . He can enter here, as proudly as those who enter other libraries, there is no rude janitor who will thrust him forth to live and die in ignorance. . . ."

middle-class humanitarianism began to accommodate its content to new conditions. Those who agitated for support of apprentices' libraries pointed to the moral and social effects of occupying the leisure hours of youth in the wholesome pastime of reading. These institutions were signally adapted to keeping young men—later, young women—out of bad company.<sup>38</sup>

Employers were impressed with the importance of encouraging virtue and discouraging vice<sup>39</sup> and were reminded of what might result from "the hard labor, the fatigues, the crosses, the vexations of the day" if reading were not provided for evening hours.<sup>40</sup> Toward the end of the nineteenth century when sweatshop conditions were beginning to make a widespread impression on the people the General Society of New York offered its facilities as an evening's refuge from the arduous, "oft times pernicious and hurtful" conditions of the factory.<sup>41</sup> In short, books were to provide a new attraction to insure the security and blessedness of the home against the "temptations of idleness and vice," and to draw the younger generation of mechanics away "from the haunts where they annoy others and seriously injure themselves."<sup>42</sup>

When the labor of the day is over, instead of the apprentice scouring the streets, visiting bar-rooms or theatres, mingling with idle, vicious companions, he takes his seat in this library with a rich intellectual repast before him, or, being privileged to take a book home with him, he trims his lamp and reads aloud to his little brothers and sisters, scattering good seeds among them to take root hereafter. . . .<sup>43</sup>

Realizing that apprentices were not disposed to solid reading after a laborious day, library managements introduced into their collections novels and light magazines. If this practice did

<sup>38</sup> General Society . . . , *Reports of the Library and School Committee*, pp. 4, 11.

<sup>39</sup> From preamble of 1829 quoted in David C. Haverstick, "History of the Mechanics' Library," *Lancaster County Historical Society*, IX (1905), 338.

<sup>40</sup> General Society . . . , *Reports of the Library and School Committee*, pp. 11-12.

<sup>41</sup> General Society . . . , *Annual report*, 1894, p. 13.

<sup>42</sup> John Sergeant, *An address delivered at the request of the managers of the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia, November 23, 1832* (Philadelphia: James Kay, 1832), p. 34; see also *New York Daily Tribune*, September 4, 1850, p. 4, col. 6.

<sup>43</sup> *New York Daily Tribune*, September 24, 1850, p. 1, col. 4.

not meet the level of serious learning, it did prevent exposure to the moral uncertainties of the streets.<sup>44</sup> Of course, it was hoped that novel reading would build up the habit of reading and, since many of the novels were historical, would lead to the study of history.<sup>45</sup>

The crime-prevention argument, which was used in later years to promote all types of educational institutions, appeared to a small extent in connection with the mechanics' institutes. Whereas fear of punishment could only "restrain from the commission of grosser crimes," intelligence was looked to for the habituation of men in honesty and morality, and education was depended upon to warn men against questionable conduct.<sup>46</sup> The Rochester Young Men's Association presents an instance of direct cause and effect; it was after the first crime punished by execution in the history of Monroe County that ways and means were sought to provide "means of rational amusement" for young men in order to keep them out of trouble.<sup>47</sup>

If one takes an overview of the social changes of the first half of the nineteenth century, humanitarianism recedes to a secondary position as a force which motivated the establishment of mechanics' and apprentices' libraries. A primary force consisted in the changing character of apprenticeship. The educational advantages of indentureship were no longer as valuable as they had been formerly. The master having more than one apprentice—the number growing larger as the mode of manufacture increased in size and complexity of unit—could no longer give the same time and attention to such general education as the terms of indentureship required. The actual manufacturing process was rapidly changing and improving, a condition which made it difficult for any one master to give appropriate technical education to his apprentices. These and

<sup>44</sup> Young Men's Association, Rochester, *Proceedings of the Young Men's Association at the first annual meeting, Nov. 26, 1838* (Rochester, N.Y.: Printed at the office of the *Daily advertiser*, by Luther Tucker, 1839), pp. 6-7; General Society . . . , *Reports of the Library and School Committee*, p. 9.

<sup>45</sup> General Society . . . , *ibid.*

<sup>46</sup> *American journal of education*, IV (1829), 538-39.

<sup>47</sup> Young Men's Association, Rochester, *op. cit.*, pp. 5-6.

other considerations (to be discussed later) militated toward the establishment of "schools and libraries for the use of apprentices and the improvement of the arts."<sup>48</sup> The school functions of these institutions were performed by public lectures and formal evening schools.

Symptomatic of the underlying purposes of the mechanics' and apprentices' libraries were the museums, the fairs and exhibits of mechanical prowess, and such slogans as "the promotion of the Mechanic Arts and the dissemination of useful knowledge."<sup>49</sup> The prosperity of large industrial cities was by axiom a result of the skill, ingenuity, and enterprise of mechanics. Was it not, then, sensible for the wealthy citizens of a community to insure future prosperity "by doing something for Apprentices."<sup>50</sup>

The employers who supported these institutions were divided as to motive. It was a difference between those who still thought that there was "room for all" and those who did not relish the idea of competition from young blood.<sup>51</sup> The purely trade societies, dominated by employers—employee domination was rare—did not aim at increasing the number of competitors. They did not grant loans. Their benefits to the employed consisted only in the enhancement of skill and the possibility of an increased wage.<sup>52</sup>

The employers in the other camp, however, recognizing the needless struggle which they had suffered for lack of education in their youth and realizing the value of such education in attaining a place of respectability in the business world, went about setting up their mechanics' societies for the purpose of elevating the character of those concerned in them to their just standard, and advancing their general interest and welfare. To attain these ends it be-

<sup>48</sup> *American journal of education*, IV (1829), 66; Lewis, *op. cit.*, pp. 24-25.

<sup>49</sup> Pierce, *op. cit.*, p. 289; General Society . . . , *Annals*, pp. 319, 329.

<sup>50</sup> Sergeant, *op. cit.*, p. 33.

<sup>51</sup> John R. Commons *et al.*, *History of labour in the United States* (New York: Macmillan, 1935), I, 79.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 78-79.

hooves us, while we labor to meet competition on fair grounds and to encourage each other in our several avocations, to provide the means of instruction and improvement to our apprentices.<sup>53</sup>

The spirit of free competition expressed here passed out of existence with the Civil War.

Beneath many an argument which spoke of community and national progress, of increased physical security and comfort (which would follow from the spread of scientific and mechanical knowledge), lay the more direct and convincing appeal to the individual.<sup>54</sup> "The object of our institution is," said George Emerson, "to give persons, whose time is chiefly occupied with the business of labor, knowledge of a kind to be directly useful to them in their daily pursuits."<sup>55</sup> Lest the mechanics persist in their suspicion of theoretical knowledge to be derived from books, Emerson proceeded to demonstrate how a knowledge both of the principles of mechanics and of the nature of the materials used in manufactures would save time and prevent the failures which were so frequent when the trial-error method was used. "A few principles of philosophy [enter the mind, then] it ceases to be a dark mechanical process. . . . He [the mechanic] begins to penetrate the reasons and acquires a new mastery over his own instruments."<sup>56</sup>

Books assisted not only in the mastery of the processes of production but also in the revelation of vast power in the broad expanse of knowledge which had hitherto been the property of the privileged few. The multitudes from workshop and field could now march triumphantly through the "gates of the temple of science" and share in the complete culture of the times.<sup>57</sup>

<sup>53</sup> Haverstick, *op. cit.*, pp. 337-38; also General Society . . . , *Annual report, 1857*, p. 17 (from minutes of the meeting, March 17, 1819); General Society . . . , *Annals*, p. 321.

<sup>54</sup> George B. Emerson, "Mechanics' institutions," *American journal of education*, II (1827), 273-78.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 273.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 276; also Jesse Torrey, *The intellectual torch* (1815; reprinted Woodstock, Vermont: Elm Tree Press, 1912), p. 3.

<sup>57</sup> Emerson, *op. cit.*, p. 278; John Sayward, "The means and ends," *American laborer*, I (1843), 325; Sergeant, *op. cit.*, pp. 5, 8; also General Society . . . , *Reports of the Library and School Committee*, pp. 6-7.

Here we had the basis of true equality, i.e., the equal opportunity to rise in proportion to one's talent and effort. Herein lay the incentive to the good life. Ambition begets knowledge; knowledge begets wealth and power. These "certainly do create differences among men . . . [but] they are prizes equally open to all: and this is real equality."<sup>58</sup>

Just as the Old World class structure united with ignorance to keep economic power in the hands of the ruling class, so did the exclusive possession of knowledge keep political power in these same hands. But in the United States no one had any reason to withhold knowledge from another since there were no classes. One person's gain was not another's loss. Political slavery was indeed made possible by ignorance; but whatever of freedom was allowed by tyranny to remain would be adequate to work out a complete restoration through revolution. "The aim of the philanthropist and the patriot should be . . . to guard against the occurrence of the necessity which sooner or later will inevitably drive men to the ultimate resort of the oppressed."<sup>59</sup>

There is evidence which shows that this bright light of exuberant democracy was, at an early date, beginning to fear the shadow of class antagonisms. Paternalism was slightly polluted by self-interest. The benefits of a mechanics' institute were immediate to the apprentice but ultimate to the community in the form of "their [apprentices] faithfulness, and in the greater security of property, and even of life." How immeasurably better it was to see the apprentice reading patriotic biographies than to have him waste his time in vicious pursuits "either in the company of his contemporaries in outdoor meetings, striving for notoriety, even by extravagance in speech, bordering on blasphemy; or, in the more retired rendezvous . . . whilst he is stealing his own destruction, is ruining his employer."<sup>60</sup>

These ideas, ill defined in the early history of apprentices'

<sup>58</sup> Sergeant, *op. cit.*, p. 10. A good statement of this and some of the ideas to follow is contained in Torrey, *op. cit.*, *passim*.

<sup>59</sup> Sergeant, *op. cit.*, p. 19; also *American journal of education*, IV (1829), 541.

<sup>60</sup> General Society . . . , *Reports of the Library and School Committee*, pp. 4-5.



libraries, took on clarity in the 1870's and 1890's when industry began to be harassed by organized labor. In speaking of the Apprentices' Library, the *New York Observer* of September 6, 1877, said: "Too much encouragement cannot be given to institutions of this description. They are the antidotes of strikes and communism, the only educators of many of our voters."<sup>61</sup> In 1894 and 1895 the annual reports of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen used the subject of technical education as the springboard of an attack on the trade-unions. The patriotic sentiments of the employers who comprised the General Society were appealed to in an effort to have the society's school used as an instrument for combating the foreign leadership and un-American practices of the unions.<sup>62</sup> Former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, in a stirring speech which was incorporated in the 1894 report, spoke of time-honored American freedom of contract. The "antidote" from this time had to be broadened to include "anarchism" and "populism," diseases which would destroy society itself if they were not checked. "The small fraction which has made itself so conspicuous and so noxious during the last ten years must be checked and relegated to their proper position in the social scale. If they will not work, let them starve." In any case the wealthy must be left in peace to perform their invaluable services to society.<sup>63</sup>

The idea of "indefinite perfectibility" with regard to man and his institutions appears in connection with the educational activities of mechanics' institutions, although the phrase itself—and its variants—has been abandoned. Faith in progress was indeed justified by the undeniable spread of intelligence in the period.<sup>64</sup> By dint of its republican institutions in which no class had political power which it feared to lose, the United States had the possibilities of rising to unknown heights. Each citizen had the opportunity of rising to the full measure of his abilities, and the totality of intelligence knew no bounds. So then, since

<sup>61</sup> Quoted in *Library journal*, II (1877), 78.

<sup>62</sup> General Society . . . , *Annual report*, 1894, p. 21.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 36-39; *ibid.*, 1895, p. 42.

<sup>64</sup> Sergeant, *op. cit.*, p. 23; *American journal of education*, IV (1829), 540.

"a comparative estimate of nations and cities depends upon the state of knowledge in a body of people," what indeed could be the limit of our progress?<sup>65</sup>

And more, there was a very compelling political reason for supporting institutions of this kind. The republican form of government depended for its very life upon the education and elevation of the mechanic and laborer.<sup>66</sup> Whether or not this country was to pass back into the hands of despots and oligarchs hinged on the maintenance of workers' education.<sup>67</sup> The world was awaiting the results of this experiment in self-government! Upon its success hung the fate of universal freedom! Knowledge was the one and only safeguard against failure!

What we see in the social backgrounds of the mechanics' and apprentices' libraries are the same solid virtues of the middle class which first organized subscription libraries nearly a hundred years before. We see the same outlook on scientific knowledge as the key to progress in economic as well as political realms. Three new elements enter the situation:

1. Extreme individualism has been modified to allow an increasing number of less fortunate young men to partake of the springs of knowledge
2. In some quarters the confidence in, and the desirability of, everyone's rising to a position of economic independence was put to question
3. National economic and political ends were added to the small group aims of the century before

These new ideas were manifestly functional to the growth of a distinct wage-earning class, the emergence of contradictions which were inherent in free-competition economics, the rising feeling of national self-consciousness with an accompanying desire for cultural independence.

#### MERCANTILE LIBRARIES

In giving the mercantile libraries separate treatment the writer does not wish to indicate that they were at all points distinct from the mechanics' institutions. There is some reason to

<sup>65</sup> Sergeant, *op. cit.*, pp. 28-31; *American journal of education*, IV (1829), 538.

<sup>66</sup> General Society . . . , *Reports of the Library and School Committee*, pp. 3, 7-8.

<sup>67</sup> General Society . . . , *Annals*, pp. 324-34 (address of President Hutchinson, February 3, 1858).

believe that many general subscription libraries were called mercantile because they were established in trading towns where the mercantile proportion of the community population predominated.<sup>68</sup> Many communities had institutions of this kind which catered to both a mechanical and a commercial clientele but which were called by one or the other name. In at least one place a mechanics' library seems to have opened as a result of a misunderstanding of the nature of the local mercantile library.<sup>69</sup>

However, where in the larger cities two institutions existed side by side, the mercantile libraries were organized and run with a social philosophy quite different from that of the apprentices' libraries. They were established in the early 1820's, not by the employer merchants, but by groups of young clerks and merchants who were just starting in the profession. Another difference was that the libraries were at first the sole educational feature. Discussion groups and mutual-improvement circles and museum features were added only after the mercantile library was well under way.<sup>70</sup> The introduction of lectures (New York Mercantile) is first intimated in 1829, when one finds mention of a proposed building "with a hall devoted to the purposes of teachers connected with our institution."<sup>71</sup> Lecturers were invited to address the membership, wealthy men were exhorted to endow annual lecture series, and by 1839 the lecture feature was firmly intrenched as an auxiliary service.<sup>72</sup>

The New York Mercantile Library Association<sup>73</sup> was the out-

<sup>68</sup> James L. Goodknight, *Evolution of the American library* (Lincoln, Ill., 1903), p. 4.

<sup>69</sup> San Francisco Mercantile Library, *First annual report of the president, 1853-54*, p. 7.

<sup>70</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *Annual reports of the Board of Direction of the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New York, from 1821 to 1838* (New York: Reprinted for the Association, 1868), p. 91.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 46.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 91, 99-100; John H. Gourlie, *An address delivered before the Mercantile Library Association at its eighteenth annual meeting, January 8, 1838* (New York: James Van Norden, 1839), pp. 10-12.

<sup>73</sup> The New York association is the basis of this treatment because of the availability and fulness of its reports. Although in the broad details of its history this association seems to typify the setup of others, the writer offers it as a good example rather than as a type.

come of a meeting of merchant's clerks at the Tontine Coffee House on November 9, 1820.<sup>74</sup> Its organizers found cause to boast not only of the excellence and grandeur of the literary institution they had conceived but also of the youthfulness of the group which was responsible for it.<sup>75</sup> Setting the association in motion, however, was not enough. The officers soon began to complain that, whether for lack of inclination or money or because of the poor location of the library, the number of young clerks and merchants who were joining was not enough to support the library.<sup>76</sup> Confident that the clerks were remaining outside the association because of disinclination rather than "opposing circumstances," a circular was sent to the city's merchants asking them for their blessing.<sup>77</sup>

Shortly afterward it was announced with keen satisfaction that the chamber of commerce had voted not only to donate two hundred and fifty dollars to the association—the more gratifying because funds were not solicited—but also to become patron saint to the clerks' venture.<sup>78</sup> The jubilation with which this action was received was due mostly to the fact that the approval of the merchants and their influence with clerks would cause an increased membership. But this still did not make a going concern. The next step was to map a campaign to get merchants to donate books and to pay subscription fees for their clerks. The "honorary" members—merchant donors—were appealed to for assistance in the campaign.<sup>79</sup>

A year later the opening wedge was begrudgingly conceded:

We must have a still greater increase of subscribers. These constitute our strength, our chief dependence. We desire the approbation of our employers; we are truly thankful for their aid; we are anxious that they should continue their donations, yet our members should feel that the effective force comes from them.<sup>80</sup>

<sup>74</sup> Gourlie, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

<sup>75</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *op. cit.*, p. 3.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 10, 16, 32, 37, 39.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 10-12.

<sup>78</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 23-24, 29-30.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 15-16, 19.

<sup>80</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 34.

From this it was but a step to amend the constitution to include life-subscriptions at twenty-five dollars and annual subscriptions (for merchants) at five dollars.<sup>81</sup> By 1835 the older merchants probably had the controlling voice in the New York Mercantile Library Association—at least the annual report of that year would make it seem so.<sup>82</sup>

On the whole, the membership in mercantile library associations must have lived on a higher social plane than the readers in mechanics' libraries. The need for uplift, which the writer has treated under the general term "humanitarianism," does not figure as frequently or as seriously with the protagonists of mercantile libraries. Ornate but mild figures of speech set forth the moral value of a mercantile library or describe the exemplary conduct of its young members.<sup>83</sup> The importance of excluding immoral and irreligious books is mentioned;<sup>84</sup> the necessity of counteracting the penny press, with its general tone of ribaldry and mendacity, its details of "horrible murders," "infamous seductions," and "astounding defalcation," is stressed.<sup>85</sup> In general, those who sought recreation from the library shelves would not "have a taste for idle pursuits and dissolute pleasures."<sup>86</sup>

Employers were urged to see the benefits for themselves. Among the members of the mercantile library association they would see "none who are frequenters of the dram-shop, none who seek the society of the vicious and profane, and few, if any, who are devoted to the theatre."<sup>87</sup> The employer who prized honesty in those to whom he intrusted his property would see in this institution a teacher of correct principles.<sup>88</sup> Finally, before hiring a clerk, it would be well to find out if he is a member

<sup>81</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 39.

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 6, 18, 83, 101.

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 101.

<sup>84</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 62.

<sup>85</sup> Phillip Hone, *An address delivered before the Mercantile Library Association . . . October 3, 1843* (Boston: W. D. Ticknor, 1843), p. 23.

<sup>86</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 20; San Francisco Mercantile Library, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

<sup>87</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *op. cit.*, p. 35.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 41.

of the mercantile library and "what is the character of his reading."<sup>89</sup>

Perhaps the best humanitarian plea made in behalf of a mercantile library was that delivered by John Gourlie in 1839. This address spoke of the temptations to which many of the clerks, away from home and without parental influence, were exposed.

The ardent spirit of youth, its tender susceptibilities, and that love of independent and unrestrained action which it exhibits, are the weak points which are first assailed by the temptation to error. From the counting-house, after the labours and occupations of the day are over, the thoughtless foot-step oftentimes leads its victim to the brothel or the gambling table.<sup>90</sup>

In the days of universal gloom in the depression of 1837 the New York Mercantile Library claimed that in a crisis like this the importance of its facilities was "more palpably felt than at any other time." The unemployed, with little in the business world to occupy their attention, could spend their idle hours in profitable reading. Peculiarly enough, thought the officers, in these times of suffering and distress, the association has been in a favored position. Its social utility had increased!<sup>91</sup>

Because of the exalted position which the clerks held in their libraries as compared with the lowly place of the apprentices in theirs there is little in the mercantile library literature which refers to utilitarian benefits from the employers' point of view. Citations which speak of a clerk or apprentice as too busy to read<sup>92</sup> or of professional reference material of direct utility in the transacting of business<sup>93</sup> are rare.

The highest function of a mercantile library association was to afford adequate educational facilities for those who were destined to become the future merchants of Boston,<sup>94</sup> San Fran-

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 54.

<sup>90</sup> Gourlie, *op. cit.*, p. 16.

<sup>91</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *Seventeenth annual report, 1837*, pp. 9-10.

<sup>92</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 7-8.

<sup>93</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *Annual reports of the Board . . . 1821 to 1838*, p. 24.

<sup>94</sup> George W. Tyler, *Address delivered before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston on the evening of their sixteenth anniversary, March 11, 1836* (Boston: Hitchcock,

cisco,<sup>95</sup> New York,<sup>96</sup> or any other trading city. Some assurance must be had that when the unassuming clerk takes on the merchant's cloak and enters into competition with the older men of the community the respectability of the merchant class would be sustained.<sup>97</sup>

The practical advantages of the mercantile library were soon evident to the merchant community—even to that sector which had thought at one time that it would “divert the attention of the young men from their professional duties.”<sup>98</sup> On the contrary, successful practice of the merchant's calling required that he set aside a given time during the working day for reading. It was a grievous error to believe that the merchant could get along merely on what he learned in the conduct of enterprise. He had to know the latest laws and regulations which governed his trade; he had to be aware of production and consumption trends, of monetary expansion and contraction. The market was becoming so intricate that experience had to be supplemented by study if property were to remain secure. Another fallacy was the idea that educated men succeeded less frequently than their uneducated competitors. While this may have been true in the early settlement of the country when the population urgently needed foreign goods and when competition was almost nonexistent, it no longer was the case. The country had grown, competition had stiffened, and education had become the *sine qua non* of a respectable successful life.<sup>99</sup>

The merchant was under obligation to himself and to his profession, not only to learn what was useful, but also to inform himself as widely as possible so that he could command the

1836), pp. 1 ff.; Robert C. Winthrop, *An address delivered before the Boston Mercantile Library Association on the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary, October 15, 1845* (Boston: Marvin & Co., 1845), pp. 7-9.

<sup>95</sup> San Francisco Mercantile Library, *op. cit.*, pp. 12-13; cf. Mercantile Library Association of New Orleans, *First annual report, November, 1858* (New Orleans: William Bloomfield, 1858), p. 4.

<sup>96</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *Annual reports of the Board . . .*, p. 25.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 32, 40-41, 49-50, 53-54, 57, 62, 67.

<sup>98</sup> Gourlie, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

<sup>99</sup> Tyler, *op. cit.*, pp. 7-8, 26-30.



utmost respect and make his greatest contribution to community life.<sup>100</sup> One had to have a care that the favored position which the merchant had in society was maintained.<sup>101</sup> No knowledge was foreign to the merchant: geography, history, economics, the humanities—all were within his sphere. "The merchant should possess an intimate practical acquaintance with human nature—a knowledge of the human heart—its affections and passions; he should be, indeed, a moral philosopher, although not wrapt up in the abstract speculations which both begin in the closet and end there."<sup>102</sup>

Whatever temptation one may have to define the merchants' conception of culture—with all its breadth—as utilitarian, is dispelled if one takes at face value the overwhelming stress in the annual addresses on the purely literary and humanistic studies. Wealth was despised(!) as an end in itself. Cultural elevation was sought as solace and substance of preoccupation in times of commercial adversity,<sup>103</sup> in old age,<sup>104</sup> and in retirement.<sup>105</sup> Foremost in the minds of some of the merchants was a desire to achieve real class distinction—to rank with the most cultivated classes in society.<sup>106</sup>

Standard and classical works had a preferred place in the library collection. Works of the imagination (fiction) and magazine literature were tolerated only in so far as it was hoped that such reading would start the clerks on the road to more serious studies.<sup>107</sup> In line with the general high cultural level at which

<sup>100</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *Annual reports of the Board . . .*, pp. 42, 50.

<sup>101</sup> Tyler, *op. cit.*, p. 32; Edward Everett, *An address before the Mercantile Library Association* (Boston: W. D. Ticknor, 1838), pp. 35-36.

<sup>102</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *Annual reports of the Board . . .*, p. 117; Tyler, *op. cit.*, p. 8.

<sup>103</sup> Gourlie, *op. cit.*, p. 18.

<sup>104</sup> Hone, *op. cit.*, pp. 20-21.

<sup>105</sup> Tyler, *op. cit.*, p. 6; George Lunt, *Anniversary poem delivered before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, October 3, 1843* (Boston: W. D. Ticknor, 1843).

<sup>106</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *Seventeenth annual report*, p. 7.

<sup>107</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *Annual reports of the Board . . .*, pp. 4, 11, 77; Hone, *op. cit.*, pp. 21, 24-25.

the mercantile library associations were aiming many of the poems and papers read at annual meetings represented the last word in scholarship.<sup>108</sup> A favorite theme was the history of the world told in terms of the mercantile profession. It was regularly demonstrated how the superiority of some nations was traceable to the activities of its merchants;<sup>109</sup> how New York and Boston had grown great on the foundations laid by commerce; and how the charitable, scientific, and literary institutions in these cities had been founded by the merchant class.<sup>110</sup> In place of specific history the clerks sometimes heard long hymns to commerce, to ships, to the sea, to the merchant and his love of literature and the arts, to his knowledge of science and its applications.<sup>111</sup>

In addition to the practical and cultural values of literary and scientific knowledge the merchant could think of another, perhaps oblique, advantage to the acquisition of learning. As the nation and its cities grew in size and complexity, new political responsibilities would devolve upon the citizens. In order to protect their own special interests the merchants had to send to the councils of the city and nation men who could "do proud" by the profession. "But, unfortunately, such has been the want of cultivation among our business men, so little way have they traveled out of the daily routine of the counting house, that it might be difficult to find any considerable number, who united to practical experience sufficient acquired knowledge to qualify them for filling those honorable stations."<sup>112</sup>

Another indirect benefit of the library association to the merchants was its contribution toward producing mutual good

<sup>108</sup> E.g., Robert C. Winthrop, *Algernon Sidney: a lecture delivered before the Boston Mercantile Library Association, December 21, 1853* (Boston: Whipple, 1854).

<sup>109</sup> Tyler, *op. cit.*

<sup>110</sup> Hone, *op. cit.*; pp. 26-44 of this address consist in a treatise on the study of history and oratory; see also New York Mercantile Library Association, *Annual reports of the Board . . .*, pp. 76, 88, 110.

<sup>111</sup> James T. Fields, *Anniversary poem, delivered before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston, September 13, 1838* (Boston: W. D. Ticknor, 1838).

<sup>112</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *Seventeenth annual report, 1837*, pp. 8-9; Gourlie, *op. cit.*, pp. 17-19.

feeling, as well as discouraging the discordant spirit of partisanship whether political, religious, or other.<sup>113</sup> More positively, it was asserted that no member who took his reading seriously ever "defrauded his employer, or abused his confidence." "This it is [literary pursuits] which will render them good citizens—elevate them into patriots, and insure to society a race of men, whose intelligence and love of order will preserve it from the storms of civil revolution."<sup>114</sup> Moreover, an educational corrective had to be supplied for the benefit of those who had recently come to our shores and hadn't as yet been adequately informed as to the meaning of our institutions. Some measures had to be taken to modify their misinformed opinions which were beginning to produce disorder in certain circles.<sup>115</sup>

Whatever "correct" information the clerks failed to get from their reading they sometimes got from a lecturer. During the hard times of the late 1830's Edward Everett held forth on the erroneousness of instituting a comparison between the producing and the accumulating classes. While accumulation was the basis of commerce, he explained, it did not create commerce. In order to satisfy needs and desires, the enterprise of exchange was necessary; it was in this process of mutually beneficial exchange that accumulation was possible. It was a system of mutual accommodation. The difference between barbarism and civilization was inherent in the security gained by accumulation of capital. When one considered, too, that production could not go on without capital, that labor could not be employed without capital, it was incomprehensible that anyone should draw contrasts between capital and labor or should dislike the capitalists as a class. Just look at the comforts which have been produced for man by capitalist enterprise. It is unthinkable that government should invest in the branches of industry necessary to supply the wants of men. Capital must be given a free hand to expand.

<sup>113</sup> New York Mercantile Library Association, *Annual reports of the Board . . .*, pp. 80-84.

<sup>114</sup> Gourlie, *op. cit.*, p. 16.

<sup>115</sup> Tyler, *op. cit.*, p. 31.

When one came to analyze the causes of prejudice against capital he would see that it was a carry-over from the Old World where, in a semifeudal stratified society, the poor had reason to hate the rich. In the United States laws and unprecedented opportunity left the path open to all.

Large accumulations were necessary in order to keep smaller ones in action. Joint stock companies were justifiable as an instrument which allowed large capital investment on the part of those who possessed comparatively small accumulations. No money was hoarded; everything was invested in further business operation.

As desirable as equality of condition was, it was wrong to achieve it by an equal division of fortunes among the people. This would result only in general impoverishment. The right inheritance laws, philanthropic practices, "an effective system of popular education, would unquestionably restore harmony and concord to society and bring the great mass of the physical strength of the community into alliance with its moral and intellectual elements."<sup>116</sup>

#### DECLINE OF THE MECHANICS' AND MERCANTILE LIBRARIES

Although the mechanics' libraries continued to serve their purpose well beyond the middle of the century,<sup>117</sup> they gradually fell prey to the oncoming public libraries and to the weakening of their own economic base. Some interest was still being shown in mechanics' libraries in the last quarter of the nineteenth century;<sup>118</sup> but it is safe to say that by that time those in the smaller communities had died or had been absorbed by the public library. The apprentices' libraries in the largest communities seem to have persisted for several reasons: viz., the wealth of

<sup>116</sup> Everett, *op. cit.*, p. 40.

<sup>117</sup> *Report from the Select Committee on Public Libraries; together with the proceedings of the committee, minutes of evidence, and appendix*, pp. 97-104, quoted by James Howard Wellard in *Book selection: its principles and practice* (London: Grafton, 1937), p. 22.

<sup>118</sup> Cf. "Mansfield, Ohio, Library of the Order of American Mechanics (1872)" in C. B. Galbreath, *Sketches of Ohio libraries* (Columbus, Ohio: Heer, 1902), p. 218; also "Altoona, Pennsylvania, Mechanics' Library," *Library journal*, XIV (1889), 483.

the organizations behind them, their large, well-developed book collections, and even the sheer impetus acquired in the days of their popularity. An early example of the merger of one of these libraries to form a public library occurred in Cincinnati—in 1856 the library of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute was combined with the Common School Library.<sup>119</sup> A somewhat later instance is noted at St. Joseph, Missouri, where the Mechanical Library was annexed to the public library of that city.<sup>120</sup>

Mercantile libraries suffered the same fate as the mechanics' and apprentices' libraries. Whereas they managed to keep alive in a few large cities, they virtually disappeared under the name "mercantile" in the hundreds of cities where they had existed. Even in Boston the Mercantile Library had to relinquish its identity.<sup>121</sup>

As in the case of the decline of mechanics' libraries, the sources yield very little which would explain their disappearance. One must infer that the mere existence of the public library with its superior book stocks caused the obsolescence of the older form. However, there is adequate evidence that hard times were felt keenly by the mercantile libraries;<sup>122</sup> that the number of subscribers fell off and income decreased correspondingly.<sup>123</sup> After the depression period, 1873-78, the removal of the Mercantile Library in New York brought the suggestion that the new building be constructed with a view to its ultimate transformation into a free public library.<sup>124</sup> There began to grow a consciousness that even the smallest fee would tend to keep readers out of libraries. It was noted that when the Mercantile Library of Peoria, Illinois, was turned over to the city and made

<sup>119</sup> U.S. Bureau of Education, *Report on art and industry* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1897), III, 614.

<sup>120</sup> *Library journal*, XVI (1891), 284.

<sup>121</sup> William I. Fletcher, "The proprietary library in relation to the public library movement," in Gertrude G. Drury (ed.), *The library and its organization* (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1924), pp. 25-26.

<sup>122</sup> Mercantile Library Association of New Orleans, *op. cit.*, p. 6.

<sup>123</sup> Mercantile Library Association of Baltimore, *Annual report, 1874*, p. 4.

<sup>124</sup> *Library journal*, IV (1879), 443-44.

free the borrowers register increased from 275 to 4,500.<sup>125</sup> In 1900 there was a proposed merger of the Philadelphia Mercantile with the Free Library of Philadelphia. The directors voted down the proposal.<sup>126</sup>

If one seeks the meaning of the rise and decline of the "occupational" libraries which flourished in the first half of the nineteenth century, he finds something like this: With the disappearance of equal position and wealth in all sectors of the American middle class some agency had to be instituted to carry on its cultural and utilitarian aims. In the first years of the mechanics' library institutions there was a great deal of stress on educating the apprentice upward to the solid position of the enterprising middle class. As there was an increase in the wage-earning portion of the lower middle class, and as it became less usual for the working mechanic to rise, paternalistic zeal transferred its attention to obtaining tax-supported free libraries.

The merchant group, at first secure and confident, seems to have lost its cohesiveness after the Civil War. The activities of finance and industrial capital doubtless made it difficult for merchants to continue maintaining a separate group interest. The greatest single factor to make inroads on the "territory" of these institutions was the free public library, whose position became stronger as the wage-earning group moved to numerical dominance in the American population.

<sup>125</sup> Henry H. Barber, "The free public library," in A. E. Bostwick (ed.), *The library and society* (New York: H. W. Wilson, 1920), p. 179. Other examples are Tacoma, Washington (1894), and Denver, Colorado (1898). See *American library annual* (1916-17), pp. 277-366.

<sup>126</sup> *Library journal*, XXV (1900), 139.

## THE EARLIEST MEDICAL BOOKS PRINTED WITH MOVABLE TYPE: A REVIEW

THOMAS E. KEYS

ONE important phase of medical history is that treating the development of the printed medical book. There are several fragmentary accounts recorded in the literature describing the main books in important collections, but, as far as the present writer is aware, no attempt has been made to bring together a descriptive account of the significant books printed during the several centuries.

Sir William Osler, in the address that serves as an introduction to his remarkable contribution to the study of medical incunabula,<sup>1</sup> discusses in some detail the medical books printed before 1481. Since 1923, when Osler's contribution was published, many important medical incunabula have come to light, and it was thought advisable to take notice of these books and also to incorporate into this study the significant medical books published from 1481 until the close of the fifteenth century.

Without important check lists and indexes to aid the student of medical history such bibliographic studies as this one would be most inadequate. The writer is much indebted to Dr. Arnold Klebs for the use of his painstakingly made check list containing more than 850 editions of medical books published in the fifteenth century.<sup>2</sup> Dr. Klebs's check list forms the basis for our study, although it has been necessary from time to time to refer to other sources. Special mention should be made of the following useful tools:

GARRISON, FIELDING H. "Editorial: Progress in the cataloguing of medical incunabula, with a revised check-list of the incunabula in the Army Medi-

<sup>1</sup> *Incunabula medica: a study of the earliest printed medical books, 1467-1480* (London: Printed for the Bibliographical Society at the Oxford University Press, 1923).

<sup>2</sup> *Incunabula scientifica et medica* (Bruges, Belgium: Saint Catherine Press, 1938).



cal Library, Washington, D.C.," *Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, VI (2d ser.; 1930), 365-435.

———. "Revised student's check list of texts illustrating the history of medicine," *Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University*, I (1933), 333-434.

GILHOFER and RANSCHBURG (booksellers). *Bibliotheca mediiævi: 320 incunabula systematically arranged*. Vienna, 1929. Pp. 214.

*Index catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office*. 4th ser. 1880——.

MEAD, H. R. (comp.). "Incunabula medica in the Huntington Library," *Huntington Library bulletin*, I (1931), 107-51.

MUMFY, NOLIE. *A study of rare books, with special reference to colophons, press devices and title pages*. Denver: Clason Publishing Co., 1930. Pp. 572.

OSLER, SIR WILLIAM. *Bibliotheca Osleriana: a catalogue of books illustrating the history of medicine and science*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1929. Pp. 785.

From the invention of printing to the end of the fifteenth century the output of medical books increased steadily. To those interested in the history of medicine the first published medical books are of the utmost importance. These were the books, as Pollard has suggested,<sup>3</sup> which the first printers found profitable to print. It might be mentioned that the earliest printers, who were also the first publishers, did not find it necessary for some years to publish manuscripts from contemporary thought. At first they restricted their selections to the outstanding productions, the classical manuscripts, and the well-known works of the Middle Ages. The majority of the medical books of this first period of printing were familiar to the students by use or by hearsay. Manuscript copies of these books existed, but they were difficult or costly to obtain.

According to Osler the first-known bit of medical printing is the famous *Mainz Kalendar*, published for the year 1457.<sup>4</sup> This early work—printed with the same type as that used in the 36-line Bible attributed to Gutenberg—is important in medical history because it suggested appropriate dates for bleeding and purging patients. One hundred examples of the so-called bleed-

<sup>3</sup> Quoted in James F. Ballard, "Medical incunabula in the William Norton Bullard Collection," *Boston medical and surgical journal*, CXCVI (May, 1927), 866.

<sup>4</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 8.

ing and purging calendars printed in the fifteenth century have been collected by Haebler.<sup>5</sup>

Osler divided the medical works proper of that era into (1) classical, (2) Arabian, (3) medieval, and (4) fifteenth century.<sup>6</sup> Pliny's *Historia naturalis*, first published in Venice in 1469 from the press of de Spira, was the first printed treatise by a classical author to include medicine. According to Osler's list the first printed book to contain a chapter on medicine is the *Opus universo* of Rabanus Maurus. This is an encyclopedia, printed by Adolf Rusch of Strasbourg. It was published at some time before July 20, 1467, for a copy of it is known to bear a rubricator's mark of that date.

Ballard has shown that Gerson's three tracts on self-abuse—printed by Ulrich Zell at Cologne, for which the date 1467 has been assigned—may possibly be the first printed medical book.<sup>7</sup> But new information is being brought to light constantly, and an earlier printed medical book may be known by this time.

It is remarkable that the works of Hippocrates were not published in the fifteenth century but composed an "exposition" of the *Aphorisms* which was printed in 1473 at Venice.<sup>8</sup> Dr. Klebs lists two editions of the *Aphorisms* proper, one for 1494 and one for 1496. Galen<sup>9</sup> is represented by the *Tegni Galeni* (printed by Herbort at Padua in 1475). An inferior edition of Galen also appeared in 1490. In 1473 at Merseburg appeared a *Lapidarius* reputed to be by Aristotle. In 1476 Aristotle's famous work, *De animalibus*, was published by Cöln and Manthen in Venice. Three other editions of *De animalibus* are known to exist (1492, 1495, and 1498).

The work of the surgeon, Dioscorides, of the Greco-Roman army—*De materia medica*—was the supreme authority of the Middle Ages. It was first printed in 1478 at Colle, Siena, by

<sup>5</sup> Konrad Haebler, *Hundert Kalendar-Inkunablen* (Strasbourg, 1905).

<sup>6</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 15.

<sup>7</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 866.

<sup>8</sup> There are scattered bits of Hippocrates included in many incunabula (Klebs, *op. cit.*, pp. 175-77).

<sup>9</sup> Galenic writings are likewise included in many incunabula (*ibid.*, pp. 147-48).

Medemblik. Another edition appeared from the Aldine Press in 1499. The last of the classical authors represented is Celsus. This Roman encyclopedist wrote as if he practiced medicine, and his work has a good deal of information for the student of Alexandrian medicine. The *De medicina* first appeared in 1478 from the press of Nicolaus Laurentii in Florence. Klebs was able to list three other editions printed in 1481, 1493, and 1497, respectively. Celsus was also the standard authority for weights and measures used by the Romans, and the "Praemium" of his *De re medica*, not published until 1528, contains the first printed history of medicine.

Arabian<sup>10</sup> medicine at this time was still influencing western Europe. The Arabs, besides contributing to the knowledge of pharmacy and making a few original observations, preserved by translation some of the Greek writings that otherwise might have been lost. They rarely translated from the original but usually from works written in Syriac.<sup>11</sup> The first Arabian book published was *De medicinis universalibus* of Mesue, printed in 1471 from Clement's press at Padua. Mesue's writings were often reprinted, and for years he was the authority for the compounding of drugs. Avicenna (Ibn Sina, 908-1036), a Persian, in addition to being an outstanding physician was a famous political philosopher. His medical works, according to many records, were considered the physician's bible for more than five hundred years. The *Canon* of Avicenna, first published at Padua in 1472 by Valdezoccho and Martinus de Septem Arboribus, was frequently reprinted. Avicenna's knowledge of medicine was taken from the writings of Galen, and to this he added the Arabian doctrines. According to Riesman,<sup>12</sup> the *Canon* was read as late as 1650 in the universities of Montpellier and Louvain.

<sup>10</sup> We call the medical authors of the Mohammedan period "Arabian" because of their common language of writing. Many of the authors were Persian, Spanish, and Jewish.

<sup>11</sup> David Riesman, *The story of medicine in the Middle Ages* (New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1935), pp. 49-50.

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 53.

The author of an extraordinary number of medical works was Rhazes, or Razi, (ca. 841-926), one of the outstanding figures in Arabian medicine. Like his contemporaries he borrowed much from Greek authors, but he added some original observations on disease. Chief among these was his *De pestilentia*,<sup>13</sup> wherein he described for the first time the clinical picture of measles and distinguished it from smallpox. This description is still quoted in contemporary textbooks of medicine. His *Liber ad Almansorem* was first published by the press of Bartholomaeus Valdezochius in Padua, Italy, in 1476, with the commentary of Syllanus de Nigris. Averroes (1126-98), a western Arab who was also a philosopher, introduced the study of Aristotle to the scholars of western Europe. He founded a school of medicine based on his studies of Aristotle. He believed that there must be physical causes of disease and put little faith in the supernatural. His commentary on the *De generatione* of Aristotle was issued in 1474 by Laurentius Canozius of Padua.

A contemporary of Averroes and one of the most famous physicians of western Islam was Moses Maimonides (1135-1208). He studied medicine at Cairo and soon, because of his prowess, became the personal physician to Saladin the Great. He is said to have declined a similar position to Richard the First. His principal medical treatise was *De regimine sanitatis*, which appeared in 1478<sup>14</sup> from the Ripoli Press of Florence. It was written in the form of letters to the Sultan Malekal and contained general rules for the maintenance of health, advice on first aid, and advice to both sick and well persons. Maimonides was an indefatigable scholar; he translated two canons of Avicenna into Hebrew, and he also made a collection of aphorisms from the works of Hippocrates and Galen.

The last Arabian author on Sir William Osler's list is Serapion (the younger) from Syria, who died about 930. Of his works, which were widely read during the Middle Ages, the most important was a compilation on drugs using Greek and Arabic

<sup>13</sup> This work first appeared in print in a collection of works edited by Giorgic Valla, published in 1498 at Venice by Bevilacqua.

<sup>14</sup> Klebs suggests that the date of publication was, perhaps, 1481.

sources, the *Liber aggregatus in medicinis simplicibus*, issued from the press of Zarotus of Milan in 1473. A second edition was published by Nouimagio at Venice in 1479.

The writers of the Middle Ages also find representation among the first printed books. Many of these authors were teachers of medicine at the important medical schools. Although the classical and, perhaps, the Arabian authors were read for theory, for the actual practice of medicine the student might be called on to have knowledge of the *Antidotarium* of Nicolaus Salernitanus, who lived in the early part of the twelfth century. This book, first published in 1471 at Venice by that superb printer-publisher, Nicolas Jenson, was one of the first formularies to be published. It was a product of the school of Salerno and was one of their most popular books. The best-known literary product of the school of Salerno, however, is the famous poem, *Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum*,<sup>15</sup> which is really a handbook of domestic medicine. It was not intended for the medical profession but for the guidance of the layman, and primarily for Robert, Duke of Normandy, the eldest son of William the Conqueror. It consists of a series of maxims written in plain language on the care of health. The *Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum* was first printed anonymously in 1480 at Cologne. Its popularity is attested by its being translated into almost every known European language, and it survives in about 250 editions.<sup>16</sup> The *Regimen sanitatis zu Deutsch: Ordnung der Gesundheit* seems to have been the first medical work printed in German. It was first published April 23, 1472, at Augsburg by Baemler.

Guglielmo da Saliceto of Bologna wrote the first work printed on surgery, *La ciroxia vulgarmento fata* (printed by Pietro at Venice in 1474). This seems also to be the first book on medicine printed in Italian. Klebs lists several editions of this work in French and Latin. Saliceto restored the use of the knife in surgery.

<sup>15</sup> *Regimen sanitatis Salernitanum. The school of Salerno. The English version by Sir John Harrington; history of the school of Salerno by Francis R. Packard and a note on the prehistory of the Regimen sanitatis by Fielding H. Garrison* (New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1920).

<sup>16</sup> Osler, *op. cit.*, p. 21.

The first French medical work and the second book published on surgery was the *Chirurgia magna*, written by the founder of modern surgery, Guy de Chauliac (1300-1368). It was first published in a French translation at Lyons in 1478 by Buyer. Chauliac completed his surgical studies at Paris and rose so high in his profession that he became papal physician at the court in Avignon during the time of Petrarch. The *Chirurgia magna* is a most extensive work and is unique for its common sense. Chauliac held that the treatment of wounds involved two principal factors: (1) nature, who works by means of her own virtue, and (2) the physician, who assists nature. Guy de Chauliac's surgery endured as the authority for more than 200 years.<sup>17</sup>

The third most important work published on surgery in the fifteenth century was the *Cirurgia* of Hieronymus Brunschwig, first printed at Strasbourg by Grüninger in 1497. Another edition was published later that year by Schönsperger at Augsburg. As Dr. Sigerist has shown,<sup>18</sup> Brunschwig was the first German author to write an important manual and the first German surgeon to take advantage of the then recently invented printing press to gain a wider sphere of influence for himself. Brunschwig was an exceedingly well-read man who possessed a far wider knowledge of literature than most of his colleagues. He says in his book on distillations, published in 1500 by Grüninger, that he had studied from 3,000 books. Brunschwig's *Cirurgia* was intended to be a manual for practical use and was written in German in the Strasbourg dialect. The book was well illustrated with several finely executed woodcuts which in themselves are a source for costume design of the fifteenth century. These fine drawings have helped to make this work one of the most beautiful of the medical books printed in the fifteenth century.

In the thirteenth century two important names in the history

<sup>17</sup> E. Nicaise, *La grande chirurgie de Guy de Chauliac avec des notes, une introduction sur le moyen âge, sur la vie et les œuvres de Guy de Chauliac* (Paris: Felix Alcan, 1890).

<sup>18</sup> H. E. Sigerist, "Hieronymus Brunschwig and his work," in *The book of Cirurgia by Hieronymus Brunschwig* (Milan: R. Lier, 1923), pp. iv-v.

of medical literature are included in the first printed books, namely, Pietro de Abano (1250-1315) and Arnaldo de Villanova. Pietro de Abano expounded the philosophical systems of Aristotle, Avicenna, and Averroes. His *magnum opus* entitled *Conciliator differentiarum philosophorum et precipue medicorum* was first published in 1472 from the press of Vurster and Septemcastrensis at Mantua. It is one of the finest examples extant of medical printing. Several of his books were frequently reprinted. Arnaldo de Villanova (1235-1312), a contemporary, taught at Montpellier and was physician to popes and kings. He is said to have cured Pope Boniface VIII of stone in the kidney. He was a persistent writer. The best known of his several works is the *Breviarium practicae medicinae*, first published at Milan by Valdarfer in 1483.

In the fourteenth century the *Liber aggregationis* of Jacopo de Dondis (1298-1358) was written. This book is another of the earliest-known medical incunabula. According to Garrison,<sup>19</sup> it was printed about 1470 by Adolf Rusch at Strasbourg. Klebs, however, assigns the date 1481 to this work and treats the printer as anonymous.

Another author of this period whose work was printed in the fifteenth century was John of Gaddesden. This Englishman suggested the red-light treatment for smallpox (originated by the Arabians and much later named after Finnsen). His *Rosa anglica medicinae* was first published at Pavia in 1492.

It should be remembered that much of the medicine of the later Middle Ages was in the hands of distinguished clerics. Chief among these whose works were printed early was Albertus Magnus (Albert der Grosse). Albertus (1205-80), a Dominican monk who studied at Paris, Padua, and Bologna, became the most learned man of his time and was known as "Doctor Universalis." His paraphrases on the natural history works of Aristotle were very popular, and a group of his medical writings, *Liber aggregationis* with *De mirabilibus mundi*, was first

<sup>19</sup> F. H. Garrison, "The historical collection of medical classics in the library of the Surgeon-General's Office," *Journal of the American Medical Association*, LVI (1911), 1789.



printed at Ferrara in 1477.<sup>20</sup> Klebs lists 151 editions of the different works of Albertus printed in the fifteenth century.

In the fifteenth century a few outstanding books which dealt with the different subjects of medicine were published. In anatomy the textbook of Mundinus (Mondino) was the most popular book. Mundinus, according to Osler,<sup>21</sup> was the first to teach anatomy from a subject, usually the corpse of a condemned criminal. His *Anatomia*, written in 1316, was printed by Carcanus at Pavia in 1478. An anonymously printed edition appeared at Padua in 1476. A few years later a number of anatomies were published. These contained the first crude attempts at the pictorial representation of dissected parts. Two important examples in the library of the Surgeon-General's Office at Washington are Ketham's *Fasciculus di medicina* (Venice, 1493)<sup>22</sup> and the anatomy book of Peyligk (printed at Leipzig by Lotter in 1499). The earliest published work on ophthalmology was Benvenuto Grassi's *De oculis eorumque aegritudinibus et curis* (Ferrara, 1474). In pediatrics, editions of three incunabula have come down to us. The first contribution of the Renaissance to pediatrics is Paolo Bagellardi's *De infantium aegritudinibus*, first published at Padua from the press of Bartholomäus de Valdezoccho and Martinus de Septem Arboribus, 1472. The second was a semipopular treatise written in the German vernacular idiom, Bartholomaeus Metlinger's *Ein Regiment der jungen Kinder*, first published at Augsburg, supposedly by Günther Zainer, in 1473. Klebs lists four later editions, all of which were published at Augsburg. The third was by a Flemish physician, Cornelius Roelans of Mechlin; it was called *De aegritudinibus*

<sup>20</sup> For other outstanding ecclesiastics who contributed to medicine see Osler, *op. cit.*, pp. 25-28.

<sup>21</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 28.

<sup>22</sup> This is the Italian edition, which is more beautiful than the earlier Latin edition of 1491. The Latin edition was distinctly medieval, but it was the first medical book to be illustrated by woodcuts. The Italian edition of 1493 expresses the newly developed humanism. Both editions were printed by the brothers De Gregorii. See Johannes de Ketham, *The Fasciculus di medicini; with an Introduction by Charles Singer* (2 vols.; Florence: R. Lier, 1925); also *The fasciculus medicinae of Johannes de Ketham Alemanus. Facsimile of the first (Venetian) edition of 1491 with Introduction by Karl Sudhoff. Translated and adapted by Charles Singer* (Milan: R. Lier, 1924).

*infantium*, and was printed about 1484, supposedly by J. Veldener of Louvain. In addition to these works Ruhräh has shown that a poem by Heinrich von Louffenberg, *Verschung des Leibs*, printed at Augsburg in 1491, contains the earliest illustrations used in connection with diseases of children.<sup>23</sup>

During the last five years of the fifteenth century a series of short works was printed on syphilis and its etiology and treatment. Dr. Karl Sudhoff has shown in his excellent study<sup>24</sup> that the recognition of this serious disease by professional physicians and its publicity in the incunabular press spoke well for the medical profession of the day. It also serves to illustrate the growing feeling of co-operation between the printer-publisher and the author. As was pointed out earlier, the first printers made most of their scientific selections from the classical authors and from the outstanding works of the Middle Ages. That ten treatises on syphilis were written by contemporaries and printed in Germany and Italy from 1495 to 1498 speaks well indeed for fifteenth-century medical ideals. It must have been a concession to print literature on syphilis in the fifteenth century, since in the twentieth century the disease is just receiving proper lay publicity. Examined in such a light these early pamphlets are provocative of much scientific interest.

GILINO, CORRADINO OF FERRARA. *De morbo quem Gallicum nuncupat*. Ferrara, 1497.

GRÜNPECK, JOSEPH OF BURCKHAUSEN. *Tractatus de pestilentiali scorra sive mala de Franzos*. Augsburg, November, 1496.

———. *Ein hübscher Tractat von dem Ursprung des Bosen Franzos*. Augsburg, December, 1496. Nürnberg reprint of 1498.

LEONICENO, NICCOLO OF VINCENZA. *Libellus de epidemia, quam vulgo morbum Gallicum vocant*. Venice, June, 1497. Milan reprint of 1497. Leipzig reprint of 1497.

MONTESAURIO, NATALE OF VERONA. *De dispositionibus quas vulgares mal Franzoso appellant*. Verona(?), 1498.

SCANAROLI, ANTONIO OF MODENA. *Disputatio de morbo Gallico*. Bologna, March 26, 1498.

<sup>23</sup> For illustrations see John Ruhräh, *Pediatrics of the past* (New York: Paul B. Hoeber, 1925), pp. 471, 476, 482.

<sup>24</sup> *The earliest printed literature on syphilis, being ten tractates from the years 1495-1498; adapted by Charles Singer* (Florence: R. Lier, 1925).

- SCHELLIG, KONRAD. *In pustulas malas, morbum quem malum de Francia vulgus appellat, quae sunt de genere fornicarum, salubre consilium*. Heidelberg, 1495-96.
- STEBER, BARTHOLOMÄUS OF VIENNA. *A malfranzos, morbo Gallorum, praeservatio ac cura*. Vienna, 1498.
- TORRELLA, CASPARE OF VALENCIA. *Tractatus cum consiliis contra puxdendagram seu morbum Gallicum*. Rome, November 22, 1497.
- WIDMANN, JOHANNES (called also Meichinger and Salicetus of Tübingen). *De pustulis et morbo qui vulgo mal de Franzos appellatur*. Rome, 1497.
- . *Tractatus de pustulis*. Strasbourg, 1497.

Because of the devastating influence of the plague or pest it might be expected that several accounts of it could be found in printed medical literature of the fifteenth century. Osler found twelve items on the subject printed before 1480. A practitioner from Parma—Rolandus Capellutus Chrysopolitanus—heads Osler's list with a six-leaf pamphlet, *De curatione pestiferorum apostematum*, printed at Rome in about 1475 at the press of Udalricus Han. Other treatises that Osler lists include those by Johannes Itrensis (Rome, 1476), Soldus (issued from the press of Johann Schreiber of Bologna, 1478), Benedict of Nursia (Milan, 1479), and Gentilis (Colle, 1479).

Mention should be made of the first medical book printed in England and in English, which, according to Cowlshaw, is entitled, *A litil boke the whiche traytied and reherced many gode thinges for the Pestilence made by the Bisshop of Arusiens* (printed by William de Machlinia at London, 1485).<sup>25</sup> Klebs suggests that this book is the work of Albertus Magnus. The second medical book printed in the English language, and in many ways the most important medical incunabulum of England, is the famous *Governayle of helthe: medicina stomachi*, published in 1489, supposedly from the press of William Caxton.<sup>26</sup>

Doubtless many medical books of the fifteenth century have been overlooked in this account, but it is hoped that enough of the more important ones have been named to stimulate the reader to learn more about this fascinating subject.

<sup>25</sup> Leslie Cowlshaw, "Some early printed books: their authors and printers," *Medical journal of Australia*, II (July, 1926), 79.

<sup>26</sup> "Nova et vetera: the earliest English printed medical treatise, and others," *British medical journal*, I (April, 1938), 967.

## BELGIAN SCHOLARS AND THEIR LIBRARIES<sup>1</sup>

DOUGLAS WAPLES

### FOREWORD

A MAJOR task of social science is the study of institutions, folkways, and other social forces as they affect the structures of any given society. Social structures have always held a fascination for students of civilizations because they show the relative status of different social classes in terms of prestige, safety, power, and other values which everyone wants. One must know on what social forces the existing structure of any society depends before he can explain the ideals and the behavior of the society and before he can evaluate any social force in terms of its relative influence.

Communication is one social force which has changed greatly in content, scope, and effectiveness during the last twenty years. Because of technological inventions, on the one hand, and politico-commercial pressures, on the other, the stream of communications—journalistic, literary, and scientific—conveyed by print, radio, and film bids fair to undermine the existing social structures of many countries at many points. The anxieties of large social groups have been intensified during the same twenty

<sup>1</sup> This is the first of a short series of articles in which the author discusses aspects of the library-research-publication cycle in terms of contemporary social forces in Belgium. The articles undertake a closer analysis of propositions advanced in Douglas Waples and H. D. Lasswell, *National libraries and foreign scholarship* ("University of Chicago studies in library science" [Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1936]), which describes the relation between political nationalism and the importation of foreign publications in social science as this relation was observed in seven European countries. By virtue of Belgium's geographic position between the warring nations of Europe, her close contacts—economic, political, intellectual—with powerful neighbors, and her delicately balanced social structure, Belgium is a fair counterpart of western Europe. The characteristics of Belgian scholarship thus relate to national scholarship in general and to comparative librarianship as a method of approach. The excellence of Belgian bibliography and the greater ease of exploring social questions in a small country are other important reasons for the Belgian setting. See Appen. A, p. 261, for facts concerning Belgium and her educational institutions.

years of economic insecurity and political unrest. The social scientist naturally looks to the processes of mass communication as one factor in the popular discontent—a factor which is fairly certain to modify the present social structures and hence the political economies of many nations in the years ahead.<sup>2</sup>

That communications are an important factor of present discontent appears probable in view of their twofold relation to the mounting anxieties of all classes, especially of the lower and lower-middle classes. For the public prints and the radio, at least, give wide currency to the dissatisfactions of the more discontented groups. Such expression of their grievances tends to solidify their ranks and to strengthen their efforts to change unfavorable conditions. But improved communications also reduce the psychological distance between the top and the bottom of the social pyramid. They accordingly temper the awe in which laboring classes used to stand before authorities as such—whether of state, church, finance, industry, or science. By making authority more familiar, communications may breed contempt for it among those groups to whom it was already distasteful. Popular deference to authority is one kind of cement that holds existing social structures in place. Sudden changes in popular deference, especially in times of crisis like the present, inevitably threaten the social order. For these and other like considerations the social scientist today, seeking to anticipate the extent and direction of changes in the social structures of democratic states, pays increasingly close attention to the social effects of communication.

One important vehicle for printed communications is the library. It differs from most other agencies for the distribution of print in that it is highly institutionalized, it keeps records, it is maintained by public, educational, or philanthropic funds and hence has greater financial security; and it presumably selects from past and current publications whatever print best serves the legitimate interests of its clientele. The library, moreover, is to science and scholarship what the parent should be to his child:

<sup>2</sup> For a valuable discussion of the role of various social philosophies in relation to the prevailing sense of insecurity see Charles A. Beard, "A memorandum on social philosophy," *Journal of social philosophy*, V (October, 1939), 7-15.

the wisdom of age brought to focus upon the particular problem at hand. Whatever may be the limitations of the *popular* library as a field for social research, and they are serious, the research library should represent the best minds of the day, in contact with the best writers of the past and present, upon such current and emerging problems of society as have anywhere been discussed in print. To the extent that "more science" is the cure for present social evils like unemployment, which science has helped to create, the research library represents communication at its best—a collection of the most important technical publications in a specified area from which the qualified scholar can choose whatever helps him to solve the problems of his craft, of his community, and of his culture.

In the present paper we shall accordingly consider the research library in terms of the scholar's patronage. In later papers we shall consider other social aspects of library holdings and of scientific publications. A nation's cultivation of the arts and sciences, with all the academic and professional organization involved, will be regarded as essentially a process of social communication. Our attention to this process, however, must be narrowed, for the sake of clarity, to its more tangible factors—namely, what the scholars' libraries contain, what the scholar reads, and what he writes and publishes. We shall ask particularly on what sorts of libraries the scholar depends, and what relations, if any, exist between the choice and excellence of the libraries and the nature of the publications produced by the scholars concerned.

## I

As an agency for communication between the wisest minds, where communications most nearly approximate the truth, one might expect the scholars' research library to have been examined long ago in the progress of social research. One might expect social scientists to evaluate the research libraries, to find out what books they acquire and how they are chosen, to discover by whom and for what purposes the books are used, to learn how completely the great scholarly libraries of each coun-

try supply scholars with what they need to write the books which (in various popular dilutions) trickle down to the masses and produce their effects, even as the British Museum supplied Karl Marx with what he needed to write *Das Kapital*. One might further suppose that such studies of the library, if not undertaken toward a fuller understanding of social communication, would be motivated by the practical possibilities of so improving the libraries as to increase their contributions, via the scholars who use them, to the general enlightenment of the societies they serve.

Yet the great research libraries have not been studied with such questions in mind, either by the social scientist, concerned with the sociology of communication, or by anyone else. Excepting a recent exploratory effort, the great national libraries have not been compared to determine their relative excellence in terms of the books they contain in specified fields. The better-known books about national libraries are mainly written by librarians for other librarians and deal with administrative matters. They are accordingly silent upon the questions just raised—questions which anyone needs to answer before he can form a judgment concerning the relative uses of the scholars' library to scholarship. Librarians' records and reports are likewise concerned with matters of internal administration, and hence they also beg the larger questions of social use. The extent to which libraries supply different publications to different readers for different scientific and scholarly purposes is at present unknown because the facts have not been recorded.

The present study undertakes to do some spade work at this point. If the relation between our Foreword and the article itself seems vague, the writer pleads a desire to state his interest in libraries as facilities for research, with emphasis upon their implications for social science. The social implications should appear more plainly when the series of articles is complete.

## II

To suggest the potential influences of libraries upon academic researches and hence upon academic publications, we may de-



scribe briefly the ideal library. The ideal scholars' library does not exist in this imperfect world, but it has close approximations in several countries.<sup>3</sup> Its essential features are clearly imagined by scholars and librarians alike. Having conceived the ideal library, we may inquire how far short of it the existing libraries fall.

The ideal library, from the scholar's standpoint, is distinguished by three qualities—convenience, adequacy, and suggestiveness. In the scholar's paradise the libraries will be utterly convenient. Each scholar will have his own. It will be housed in his own domicile, or he will be housed in the library. He will enjoy complete freedom in its use—no waiting for books, no limitations to the number he may use at once, no rules for their prompt return. Furthermore, he will have ample space and comfort for writing in the library—free from all disturbance by attendants or other readers, yet free to talk when he likes and always at liberty to smoke!

The ideal library is also adequate. That is to say, it contains all the documents the scholar asks for in connection with his work. He asks for them because he knows they exist and because he thinks they may be useful. A library that is adequate for a given purpose must possess the two constituent qualities of relevance and scope. Most professors have books at home which are relevant to their studies, but such personal collections have seldom sufficient scope to supply the materials needed for any major piece of research.

Finally, the ideal library is suggestive. By its suggestiveness we mean that the collection contains documents which the scholar "discovers" in the library. Such frequently prove more useful than other documents he had intended to use. To be helpfully suggestive in this sense, a research library needs a staff of bibliographers who are competent to select titles of

<sup>3</sup> Such approximations would include: for England the British Museum and the British Library of Political and Economic Science, London; for Germany the Prussian State Library of Berlin, the Library of the Institute for International Trade of Kiel, and the old Warburg Library of Hamburg; for Switzerland the Library of the International Labour Office at Geneva; and for the United States the New York Public Library, the Harvard University Library, and the Library of Congress.

genuine worth in the given field beyond those asked for by the scholars who use the library. Thus even a library which supplies every title its readers demand within its chosen area may fall short of the ideal, for none of the readers may have both the time and the competence to select from world-literature the titles relevant to his work which he has not yet discovered. In short, the ideal collection is suggestive because the task of book selection is shared by the individual scholar with other scholars who, as librarians, are no less competent than he to identify publications essential to research in his special field.

To state these qualities of the ideal scholars' library is also to suggest corresponding criteria for its selection of materials. Due attention to convenience will encourage the duplication of copies in frequent demand, the effective liaison for purposes of book selection with the other specialized libraries related to the field, and such other sorts of organization as will enable the reader to command the resources of other domestic and foreign libraries with a minimum of traveling. Attention to adequacy will make for systematic canvassing of readers to learn what titles they want and will acquire all relevant titles requested. Attention to suggestiveness will lead much farther. It will embrace the research materials<sup>4</sup> in the given and related fields which have not been requested by readers but which the library staff, by diligent bibliographic search, can identify as publications of solid worth, source materials relevant to important problems in the field, and such other critical writings, especially foreign writing, as may serve to jar the national scholarship loose from a provincial complacency and to provoke the scholar's attention to problems of fundamental importance to his discipline.

One reason, among several, for the nonexistence of the ideal library is that its three essential qualities are to some extent in conflict. The "adequate" library, which adds every title requested by all qualified readers, would become so diffused over many fields of learning that it would soon lose its convenience

<sup>4</sup> E.g., research agenda by academic associations, professional and lay criticisms of conventional research patterns, discussions of research techniques, works of recognized authorities in all countries as they appear, and the "standard" publications—yearbooks, journals, etc.

for the scholar who seeks completeness in a single specialization. The collection which is suggestive, in the sense that it does its best to supplement the sources already familiar to its readers, would be unable to maintain its adequacy unless blessed with book funds of fantastic size. Moreover, who is to say when additions to any one part of a specialized collection reach the point of diminishing returns to the scholars concerned, as compared with additions to other parts? Certainly not the scholars themselves, and if not the scholars, the decisions must be arbitrary. Our best libraries thus differ from the ideal library in that they are forced to make the most intelligent compromise among these conflicting values and many other limiting conditions.

In passing we may note that such compromises prevent any very systematic attention to any one of the three criteria by the world's great libraries. The criteria are most directly applied by the smaller endowed libraries in special fields. Such a library serves primarily a small research staff, and the research staff, plus a competent librarian, decide what the library shall add from week to week. An example is the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems at Oxford, Ohio, where the library is convenient because it is small and equipped as a laboratory for the six members of the staff, including the librarian. It is adequate because the income from endowment covers the accession of whatever materials the staff demands. It is suggestive because a highly qualified librarian is alert to relevant materials which supplement the demands of the research staff.

But the great research libraries seldom make any organized and periodic canvasses to discover and supply the titles demanded by readers in each field of specialization. If they did, the fact would appear in the library's records of such canvasses, and such records are seldom found. Another sort of evidence would appear in the degree of satisfaction which a fair sample of the nation's scholars in each of several fields might express when invited to compare and to evaluate the several sources of documentation available to them.

Do the great research libraries select publications which the specialists on their respective staffs know to be the most impor-

tant in the fields covered by the library, without much concern as to whether the present readers demand the publications? If they did, the fact should appear in the similarity of accessions by libraries in the same fields over the same periods of time. The degree of similarity is not difficult to determine by checking a list of the outstanding titles published each year in the leading publishing nations and in each of several fields against the catalogs of selected research libraries. Such checks, to be sure, have seldom been made as a basis for library comparisons. But, as far as they go, they suggest that research libraries are (and perhaps should be) more hospitable to foreign scholarship than are the readers they serve. For example, a comparative study of European research libraries in 1934 showed the German libraries to be exceptionally strong in foreign social science, despite the nationalist trend of contemporary German studies in the particular social sciences examined. Speaking very generally and loosely, one may guess that such libraries are more "suggestive" than "adequate," as these terms have been defined.

The point of the foregoing remarks is to stress the fact that the great research libraries must compromise among our three criteria for an ideal library. Every important research library pays some deference to the expressed demands of the productive scholars among its present readers, it pays its respects to current bibliography to the extent of adding plainly valuable books whether or not they are demanded by readers, and it pays homage to posterity by such efforts at completeness as are consistent with the scope of its collections and with the money at its disposal. All three considerations are important. Nor is it easy to say which of the three is most likely to benefit contemporary research.

To evaluate the three criteria with reference to their relative influence upon current research, it is helpful to pass beyond them to the individual scholars at work. To what extent is each scholar a law unto himself, who defies classification by any pattern, and whose needs for research materials must hence fall beyond the scope of any standard policy of selection by the library? To what extent are productive scholars in the same spe-

cial field equally dependent upon documentation? Is it true in any field that the greater the scholar the more effectively he uses whatever documentation comes his way; that in effect it is only the second-rate scholar who cannot work without free access to all previous work in his field? Or is the contrary true, that only the second-rate scholar will attempt a study without first pulling himself abreast of relevant previous studies? How do the several disciplines differ in this respect—pure and applied sciences, literature and philology, history and philosophy? To what extent are the scholar's minimum needs for the services of a library dependent upon his particular field, upon his individual methods of work, upon his ability to purchase the books he needs, and upon the criticism he may anticipate from colleagues at home and abroad if his documentation is incomplete?

Such questions invite some comment in general terms. We may grant that the preparation and composition of any scholarly or scientific work combines what the author already knows with what he takes pains to learn by his laboratory or other experiments, by conversation with his colleagues, and by reading what others have written. The relative importance of each of these elements to the final result is a highly personal matter. Whether the author draws mainly upon what he already knows or upon a wealth of documentation depends upon his temperament, upon his age and scholarship, upon his habits of work, upon the quality and amount of previous publication upon the subject, upon the availability of such publications, upon the likelihood that he will be severely criticized if his documentation is incomplete, and upon many other variable conditions peculiar to the individual scholar, to his field of specialization, to his circle of readers, and to the time and place of writing.

It is thus apparent that a large and tangled complex of conditions determines for each individual writer whether he will document his writing or not. If he does, another intricate complex of conditions determines from what sources he will seek his documentation and also the relative importance of each source. For these reasons it would be deceptive to use quantitative methods to describe differences in the use of typical sources by

the productive scholars of different faculties and different universities in a given country. To learn what percentage of the scholars in a given discipline obtained their documentation from a certain combination of libraries would not tell us what we want to know—namely, the social importance of the libraries in terms of their benefits to university research. But it should be instructive to learn what one can about the convenience, the adequacy, and the suggestiveness of research libraries from the testimony of the scholars who use them.

### III

The steps taken to obtain such testimony from scholars were preceded by an analysis of the publications by the faculties of each of the four Belgian universities<sup>5</sup> during the three years from 1935 through 1937. The analysis showed the relative productivity of the different faculties and furnished a list of the professors who had published one or more scholarly or scientific books or five or more such articles during the years mentioned.

From this list certain individuals who had published extensively were chosen to represent different fields of scholarship in each university. Each was interviewed to discover the more important considerations affecting his use of research collections in his field.

On the basis of the interviews a brief letter<sup>6</sup> was addressed to some three hundred selected professors. The letter asked each respondent to indicate (*a*) the titles of his own publications which were prepared exclusively or very largely from certain specified sources of reference and (*b*) the relative importance of each source to his scientific output as a whole during the three-year period. It was thus possible from the returns to check the proportion of the publications produced mainly from a single source against the proportion of the documentation which that source supplied to all the publications. This simple check proved useful in separating the more reliable from the less re-

<sup>5</sup> Brussels, Ghent, Liège, and Louvain. See Appen. A, p. 261, for further description.

<sup>6</sup> Appen. B, p. 263.

liable returns. For example, a "reliable" return would report that, of a professor's ten publications during the three years, three were prepared mainly from his personal library, three from his university library, three from other Belgian libraries, and one from foreign libraries. Then later, in his general comment, he would say that, for his researches in general, the four sources mentioned supplied 30 per cent, 30 per cent, 30 per cent, and 10 per cent, respectively, of his total documentation. The less reliable returns—some 47 of the 217 received from the 300 professors addressed—were omitted, leaving 170 useful returns.

The sources reported fell naturally into the following six types: (a) the professor's personal library of reference books, journals received by subscription, reprints received from colleagues, etc.; (b) the seminar or departmental library of the university to which he is attached; (c) the general library of his university;<sup>7</sup> (d) the general libraries of the three other Belgian universities, whether visited personally or used via the efficient Belgian system of interlibrary loan; (e) the large number and variety of scientific and specialized libraries in Belgium that are not connected with the universities; and (f) all libraries outside of Belgium.

Generally speaking, these typical sources are used in the order listed, if the first three sources are combined. Personal and university libraries together supply *all* the documentation used by 66 of the 170 professors in preparing their publications, a ratio of 39 per cent. This means that 61 per cent use other libraries beyond their private collections and their home-university libraries. It is upon this latter fact that the present article lays most stress.

But it is, of course, the variations from the general tendency which concern us most. A single book from a single source in the hands of the proper scholar might produce a work more important than others which conform to the general pattern. We shall accordingly mention the typical patterns and then turn to the testimony of individual authors.

<sup>7</sup> Hereinafter referred to as the "home-university library" and understood to include the seminar collections.



## IV

Appended<sup>8</sup> is a master-table which names the libraries used by the professors of each field, in addition to their personal and

TABLE 1  
NUMBER OF BELGIAN UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS USING  
DIFFERENT COMBINATIONS OF LIBRARIES

Field	Personal Libraries Only	University Libraries Only	Royal Library Only	Personal and University Libraries Only	Personal, University, and Royal Library Only	Also Other Belgian and Foreign Libraries	Total
Theology.....	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
Philosophy.....	1	1	0	4	1	5	12
Art and archeology.....	1	0	0	2	0	5	8
Literature.....	1	0	0	0	0	8	9
Philology.....	0	0	0	0	6	7	13
History.....	0	0	1	1	3	1	6
Law.....	(2)	(0)	(1)	(5)	(3)	(13)	(24)
Public and civil.....	1	0	0	3	1	9	14
Other branches.....	1	0	1	2	2	4	10
Political economy.....	0	0	1	1	0	7	9
Science.....	(6)	(10)	(0)	(16)	(7)	(21)	(60)
Mathematics and astronomy.....	1	2	0	1	3	4	11
Physics.....	1	2	0	1	1	3	8
Zoölogy and botany.....	0	0	0	2	1	4	7
Geology.....	0	1	0	3	0	4	8
Chemistry.....	0	2	0	4	2	2	10
Engineering.....	4	3	0	5	0	4	16
Medicine.....	(1)	(2)	(0)	(10)	(7)	(5)	(25)
Pathology and public hygiene.....	0	0	0	4	4	3	11
Anatomy and physiology.....	1	2	0	6	3	2	14
Grand total.....	12 (7%)	13 (8%)	3 (2%)	41 (24%)	28 (16%)	73 (43%)	170 (100%)

home-university libraries. For easier reference the chart has been condensed and summarized in Table 1. The table shows for each of seventeen fields how many professors use their personal libraries, university libraries, and the Royal Library, both

<sup>8</sup> See insert facing p. 260.

singly and in combinations, and how many use other Belgian and foreign libraries as well. As the totals show, none of the 170 professors is counted more than once. The unequal number of professors representing each field, ranging from four in theology to sixteen in engineering is not misleading if the totals are duly considered.

The most striking if not the most important inference one draws from the table is that Belgian university professors are energetic and resourceful in their use of libraries. If comparable data existed for other countries, it would be interesting to learn whether Belgian scholars are not extraordinary in this respect. It is the writer's impression that the Belgian professor takes greater pains and goes farther afield in his search for materials than does his American colleague, for example. The fact that nearly half (43 per cent) of the 170 productive scholars reporting feel obliged to go beyond the combined resources of their personal libraries, of the four university libraries, and of the Royal Library, indicates a noteworthy professional zeal to track down the desired materials in the various specialized libraries of Belgium and, wherever necessary, to seek them out in foreign countries. The following quotations will illustrate practices typical of scholars whose needs are best supplied by Belgium's non-university libraries or by foreign libraries:

*Oriental philosophy.*—Most of my research in connection with my publications (chiefly Arabic and Syriac philosophy) has been done at the British Museum.

*History of medieval theology.*—Many of the texts which I need are as yet unpublished. Of these I have to obtain photographs; they are found in collections at London, Paris, the Vatican Library, Vienna, and Venice. Of the published texts, the Louvain University Library contains a great many. Those it does not contain, I buy. I have made some use of the library of the Bollandistes at Brussels and of that of the Jesuit College at Louvain.

*German authors.*—About six articles were based on my personal library alone. My two last books took me to the University of Ghent Library, to the Bibliothèque Royale, and to the Library of Malines; also to the libraries of Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Jena, Rostock, and Strasbourg. The two most important sources have been the University of Ghent and the State Library at Berlin. And for research on the Malinois, the library of the town of Malines.

*Germanic folklore.*—Everything I have published in the last three years in-

volved use of the Library of the University of Ghent. This library has borrowed books for me from the Bibliothèque Royale and from the libraries of the three other Belgian universities. Also by interlibrary loan I have used books from the libraries of The Hague, Amsterdam, Leiden, Utrecht, Strasbourg, and Copenhagen. In philology and literature my chief sources were the University of Ghent, the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, and the Royal Library at The Hague. In history and art my chief other sources were the library of the Plantin Museum at Antwerp and the Royal Library at Copenhagen. In folklore my chief sources are my personal library; the Archives Communales at Ghent, Antwerp, and Brussels; and the seminar in folklore at the University of Ghent. The Library of the University of Ghent provides daily bibliographic aid. In folklore I lack resources and assistants. The creation of a National Commission of Folklore (Ministry of Public Education) fills me with hope.

*English, Danish, and Norwegian philology.*—The debt I owe to foreign libraries and records is enormous, out of all proportion to the figures. My private collection in the fields of my special interest (Elizabethan drama and sixteenth-century humanism) compares favorably with other Belgian collections. In preparing my ten publications, which total about 1,521 pages, I used 757 books and 38 documents, as follows:

582 books and 1 document.....	Private library
57 books and 1 document.....	Louvain University library
69 books and 10 documents.....	Belgian libraries or records
49 books and 26 documents.....	Libraries of other countries

¶ Some of my work was based on my personal library alone. In other cases, I referred to the general library of the University of Liège, the special library of the School of Commerce, the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, and the libraries of special seminars, particularly in philosophy and law at Liège. In exceptional cases, I used the libraries at Ghent and Louvain also. My last work, on Turkey, necessitated the use of many Turkish documents, from Ankara or Istanbul, belonging to public, university, or other libraries and to foreign consulates. These were in Turkish or French. Belgian libraries outside of Liège may be estimated at 25 per cent, and libraries outside of Belgium at another 25 per cent. I am now working on the problem of Greek refugees from Asia Minor. The documentation is all foreign, much of it American. I have decided to buy most of the works.

*Penal law.*—None of my thirteen publications were produced from my personal library alone. I list my thirteen publications. Four were prepared with recourse only to the library of the Tribunal and to the Barreau of Antwerp. Eight involved the use of several libraries, notably (1) Tribunal and Barreau of Antwerp (important); (2) Ministère de la Justice, Brussels (the most important because specialized); (3) Barreau of Brussels (Palais de Justice; very important); (4) University of Brussels Library (inadequate). One re-

quired use of various foreign libraries: Bibliothèque de Législation Comparée, Bibliothèque Nationale, and Bibliothèque de l'Université of Paris.

*Commercial geography.*—None of my works was based on my personal library alone. I have used the libraries of the University of Ghent and the Bibliothèque Royale, but much of my work has involved the archives in Lille, Dijon (most important), Paris, Rome (Vatican), Turin, and Vienna.

*Chemistry.*—I have always had to supplement the sources in my personal library by reference to the Library of the University of Brussels. Other libraries I have used include that of the Union Chimique Belge, the Union Minière du Haut Katanga; also the library of Mr. Millard K. Shaler; also documentation from the Office of Industrial Affairs. Certain works required books from the State Library at Berlin and the Library of Edinburgh. Some things were drawn from the Centre de la Documentation de la Maison de la Chimie at Paris and the New York Public Library. Some Russian works were translated by one of our men, and other works which were in Paris were translated for us by the Office of Documentation. The Bibliothèque Royale is poor in specialized technical books. English, American, and German sources are important.

In terms of the foregoing discussion this evidence of professional zeal has at least some bearing on the *convenience* and adequacy of Belgium's university libraries. When a very small proportion (8 per cent) of the professors sampled report that they use only their universities' libraries, the explanation may be either a tribute to the scholars' originality and resourcefulness, or a criticism of the libraries' resources, or both. "Both" is probably the best answer, because the need for resourcefulness would be less if the university libraries were more adequate. Evidently no one explanation applies to all cases. To learn which explanation is the more applicable to a given department, one would like to know whether the use or nonuse of university libraries has anything to do with the number, quality, range, and originality of the scholars' publications. One would also like to have his guess confirmed that the libraries are weakest in those fields where the professors make least use of them. Both questions fall beyond the scope of the present article.

What can be done here is to report the testimony of individual scholars regarding the convenience and adequacy of each type of local library, together with any comments regarding the effects upon their researches.

## V

*Personal libraries.*—The use of personal libraries, consisting of materials collected by the individual scholar at his own expense, ranges all the way from no use to complete dependence upon it. To the entire group of university men reporting, their personal libraries supply about one-third of their total documentation. Table 1 shows that twelve professors depend on their personal libraries entirely. Half of them are natural scientists. The table shows also that only sixteen use their university libraries and the Royal Library exclusively. Hence we may conclude that all others use their personal libraries to some extent.

Many of the personal libraries are very rich. They are not merely more convenient but often more comprehensive than any other collection in their owners' highly specialized fields of interest. The following remarks will suggest the variations:

*Ancient philosophy.*—Most, if not all, of my publications are based on my personal library. Only in rare instances, on matters of detail, do I refer to the libraries of Louvain or Ghent. Only once or twice have I used foreign libraries. My work requires little reading, much personal analysis.

*History of modern philosophy.*—My personal library of some 6,000 volumes could not alone have documented any of my works. All are based on materials in Belgian libraries. I used foreign libraries occasionally for works not to be found in Belgium. In producing one work of three volumes I depended on foreign libraries to a large extent. I count on foreign libraries for about a third of my documentation.

*Archeology.*—All my works were documented by my personal library alone. In rare cases only did I use the library of the University of Liège or of any other scientific institution.

*Flemish authors.*—My personal library has been more useful than any other. I use the Gezelle Museum at Bruges; also the libraries at Ghent and Antwerp.

*Fiscal law.*—I never use foreign libraries because my field is exclusively Belgian. I use only my personal library and the library of the University of Ghent. Two-thirds of my sources are in my personal library.

*Constitutional law.*—My personal library and the libraries of the law school and the city of Antwerp have furnished what I need. I have never yet had to use a foreign library, although I often refer to foreign authors.

*Industrial management.*—I use my own library of 10,000 volumes a great deal. The library of the University of Brussels is good enough to obtain for me such volumes as I lack. When I have to consult many periodicals, I use

the libraries of the Institut de Sociologie Solvay, or the Académie Royale, or the Bibliothèque Royale. Upon occasion I use other libraries also, particularly that of the Secretary of the Interior, of the Ministère du Travail, and of the House of Representatives.

*Differential calculus.*—I used my personal library and Belgian libraries in all my works. I have never used a foreign library. About 50 per cent personal library; 40 per cent University of Brussels Library; 10 per cent other libraries.

*Projective geometry.*—I depend solely upon my personal library.

*Botany.*—For several years I have been working on a problem in plant cytology. In this work my personal library is of no use. The library of the Carnoy Institute furnishes most of my documentation. The library of the University of Louvain is also very useful. From time to time I use the library of the Brussels Botanical Gardens.

*Geology.*—Most of my work is done in the field. My personal library supplies the greater part of my documentation. Occasionally, I borrow books from the Bibliothèque Royale, the library of the Académie, and the Service Géologique. I often refer to foreign publications, but these are part of my personal library, sent to me by scholars in other countries.

*Mechanical patents.*—I find everything I need in my own very special and very complete library.

*Civil engineering.*—I have put out about twenty-five books and articles, drawing on my personal library and on that of the University of Louvain.

¶ Since I am essentially a technician, my publications are based on personal experience or on my personal library of Belgian and foreign works.

*Colonial and foreign railroads.*—I have made no use of libraries beyond my personal library.

*Metallurgy.*—I subscribe to the principal American, English, French, and German periodicals in my field. I also make use of interlibrary loan (from Liège, Louvain, or Brussels). In the case of works which are not to be found in Belgium, which is often the case in my field, I write to the author, and nine times out of ten with success.

*Embryology.*—All of my works could have been done on the basis of my personal library alone, which is rich in cytological and embryological reprints.

*Public hygiene.*—About 90 per cent of the materials to which I refer are my own. Ten or perhaps 15 per cent belong to the University of Louvain Library, or to that of the Royal Academy of Medicine.

Such comments are more impressive when added to those by scores of productive scholars in the natural sciences who render themselves largely independent of all libraries by subscribing personally to their important professional journals. Before the World War the personal library was much more important: pro-

fessors' salaries were then relatively higher, the professor was *le grand seigneur* of the university town, a member of the élite, the fields of research more nearly coincided with departmental limits, and departmental libraries were less necessary to collect the technical papers which then were fewer in number and less specialized. Because of their far greater convenience, personal libraries are, of course, always preferred; hence the very excellence of personal libraries no doubt did, and still does, much to retard the improvement of the university libraries.

## VI

*University libraries.*—The entire evidence, quoted and unquoted, shows the four Belgian university libraries to be the mainstay of Belgium's academic research. From Table 1 we see that 13 of the 170 professors use only the university libraries, 41 use only the university libraries plus their personal libraries, 28 use only the university libraries, their personal libraries, and the Royal Library—a total of 82, or about 48 per cent. The university libraries supply a larger quantity of documentation to this professorial group as a whole than any other type of library supplies, possibly excepting personal libraries; and in quality they doubtless supply the most necessary items. The university libraries are accordingly an important conditioning factor in the production of Belgium's scholarly publications.

Such publications constitute a social force. In some measure they encourage and discourage social changes favoring various minority groups, or they clarify policies of statecraft, or modify the conduct of national industries, public administration, public health, and other national concerns. How important an influence upon the number and quality and direction of the publications may be charged to the university libraries, it should become the task of some Belgian social scientist to discover.

There are doubtless many respects in which the social effectiveness of academic research in Belgium is related to the excellences and the deficiencies of her university libraries. It is still more certain that the contents and administration of the university libraries will reflect many other university conditions



which no less directly affect the character of Belgian research. Examples of such other important factors in Belgium are the political, religious, and other nonacademic reasons for faculty appointments, changes in the proportion of full-time to part-time professors, changes in the number and proportion of students attracted to the various departments and classed in the elementary (*licensé*) as contrasted with the advanced (*aggrégé*) divisions of the five-year course, and, especially, changes in the amount of money available for professors' salaries, subventions for research, laboratory and library equipment, and costs of publication. Other conditions, such as those relating to differences in the administration of the four university libraries, may be noticed in a subsequent article. The important conditions affecting research should also, of course, be related to differences in the quality and quantity of publications.

We are here concerned with the scholars' use of their university libraries and with their expressions of general satisfaction or dissatisfaction therewith. The 170 individual reports from all four universities express most satisfaction with the library of Louvain. There are many reasons for this preference. The strong approval of their library by Louvain professors no doubt reflects the greater dependence upon the university library which results from the scarcity of other libraries in the city, as compared with the three other university cities of larger size. Other obvious facts about the Louvain library explain its popularity: it is established in a new building, more fully equipped than the library building of any other university; its book funds are considerably larger than those of the other libraries, thanks to German restoration funds; its administration is highly efficient; and its more comprehensive holdings are attested by the fact that Louvain lends on interlibrary loan many more books to the three other universities than it borrows from all three combined.

No one familiar with the distinguished history of the university would be much astonished at statements by scholars in theology, philosophy, literature, philology, or history to the effect that Louvain's library contains everything they need.

But it is noteworthy to find equal satisfaction with Louvain's resources in science, for example:

*Biochemistry.*—No use made of personal or of foreign libraries. Almost complete dependence on the University of Louvain.

*Pathology.*—The university library furnished all necessary documentation with the exception of two or three volumes. The library of the university is particularly rich in medical journals.

*Geology, mineralogy.*—The eighty-six works of various sorts which I have put out since 1911 could have been written on the basis of materials in the library of the Geological Institute of the University of Louvain alone.

*Experimental physics.*—In general, work in my field requires the use of periodicals which are available at the university library. I do not recall having to use a foreign library, or even the Bibliothèque Royale.

*Cinematographic machines.*—The chief source for all the works which I have published to date is the library of Louvain. This library is virtually complete in bibliographies.

Professors in the three other universities are also loyal to their libraries, but their comments lack the conviction found in the Louvain reports.

The Brussels professor tends, naturally, to combine the university's own collections with the several specialized libraries in the capital, with which the university library cannot successfully compete. The "suggestiveness" of the separate specialized collections goes far to compensate their inconvenience. The typical situation is expressed by a professor of mathematical physics:

For most of my publications I have used, in order of importance, my personal library and the library of the seminar in mathematical physics at the University of Brussels; occasionally I have used the Bibliothèque Royale, the library of the Belgian Royal Academy, that of the Belgian Royal Observatory, and the central library of the University of Brussels.

There are strongly favorable reports also by professors at the two public (i.e., state-administered) universities of Ghent and Liège. Both groups make extensive use of interlibrary loan and of other local or Brussels collections. Hence it is natural that several professors who say they obtain what they want complain of the delays. The following statement by a psychologist at Liège is fairly typical of many other statements by satisfied

professors of subjects which, like psychology, have so extensive a technical literature that only a very rich library specializing in certain aspects of the field can possibly include the important annual publications, both European and American:

My work of the last three years has depended exclusively on materials in my personal library and in the philosophy library at Liège. The latter has an annual subsidy of 10,000 francs (*ca.* \$300), and I have been able to buy what books I have needed, particularly in English and German.

The following quotations, by subject, represent the varieties of university library use and the range of individual satisfactions.

*General metaphysics.*—I used my own library and that of the University of Louvain for all of my works. For some of them I also used the library of the Jesuit College at Louvain, of the Séminaire at Liège, and of the Séminaire at Barcelona.

*Flemish philology.*—All my works have depended on my personal library, the library of the University of Ghent, and the libraries of seminars in the school of philosophy and literature. In the case of one work I used also the library of the Koninklijke Vlaamsche Academie voor Taal- en Letterkunde at Ghent. Some of my work is based on material gathered personally in Belgian and Dutch towns and villages.

*History of Belgium and Belgian Congo.*—About one-third from my personal library. Two-thirds from the general library and from seminar libraries in the school of philosophy and literature of the University of Ghent.

*Public law.*—None of my works could have been written from my personal library alone. In all I have used the library of the University of Liège, particularly the law library, and also the library of the bar association of Liège. I have never used foreign libraries. The law library of the university has some 50,000 volumes.

*Political economy.*—None was based on my personal library alone. Most were based on my own seminar, and the sociology seminar. Also, in the city of Ghent the libraries of the university, the technical schools, the law school, and of the Ecole Supérieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales. I have also used the collections of the Fondation Universitaire, the Bibliothèque Royale, the Solvay Institute of Sociology, and of some of the ministers (industry and labor, foreign affairs, economic affairs, state office of commerce, etc.). No use of foreign libraries.

*Analytic geometry.*—For none of my works did I depend solely on my own library. In the last three years I have published four books and a number of articles. All required recourse to libraries, and I always found what I needed in Belgian libraries. I made no use of foreign libraries. Only seldom do I have

to look beyond the University of Louvain Library. I borrow some thirty works a year from the University of Louvain, and some three or four from the Bibliothèque Royale.

*General physics.*—I could not have published anything if I had used only my personal library. I have depended on the library of the Astrophysical Institute at the University of Liège, the library of the Physical Institute at Liège, and the library of the Royal Observatory at Uccle. I have used no foreign library.

*Botany.*—I depend primarily on the books and reviews in the university library. I use the botanical reviews of the library of our Carnoy Institute. Finally, I use my personal library. These in the order of their importance. I have not had occasion to use foreign libraries.

¶ None based on my personal library alone. I have used the libraries of the universities of Liège, Brussels, Ghent, and Louvain, and the Bibliothèque Royale. I get my foreign books through the University of Ghent.

*Zoölogy.*—We use our personal libraries, the library of the Zoölogical Institute, and the library of the University of Liège. In many cases we have had to use the Bibliothèque Royale, the library of the Royal Museum of Natural History, of the Académie, or of one of the three other universities. In some specific cases, works lacking in Belgian libraries were obtained from foreign libraries, either directly from the authors or from the institutions concerned.

*Geology.*—My seven works since 1935 drew upon the library of the University of Louvain, that of our Geological Institute, and in rare instances on other Belgian libraries—that of the Service Géologique and of the Académie Royale de Belgique.

*Electromechanics.*—I use the special library of the Electromechanical Institute, which contains recent publications in Belgian and other languages. The university library supplements this source upon occasion. I have never had to use any other sources.

*Clinical medicine.*—Medical literature is scattered in so many reviews that no Belgian library is complete. In the four university libraries and the Bibliothèque Royale one can obtain about four-fifths of the most important medical periodicals. When certain of them can be obtained only abroad, this is possible through interlibrary loan, but it takes much time and is very expensive.

*Experimental physiology.*—Our departmental library is well supplied with periodicals, less so with books and monographs. It is adequate for most of our bibliographic needs. Occasionally we use the general university library, other departmental libraries, the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, or other Belgian university libraries.

*Histology.*—I seldom use any Belgian library except that of the University and only exceptionally any foreign library. Ninety per cent of the material I need is found in the Anatomy Institute library of the University of Brussels.

*Pharmacology.*—Our publications have utilized the libraries of the pharmacology department, of the laboratories of biological and physiological chemistry, and the central library of the School of Medicine. In some cases we have also used the chemistry and pharmacy libraries, and the Bibliothèque Royale (interlibrary loan, mediated by the University of Brussels). In exceptional cases we have borrowed from other Belgian universities. We have never borrowed from foreign libraries, because periodicals which were not available in Belgium were not to be found in those European libraries which are willing to lend us their works. The order of importance of the sources is as follows: (1) pharmacology library, University of Brussels; (2) physiology library, University of Brussels; (3) biochemistry library, University of Brussels; (4) science library, University of Brussels; (5) medicine library, University of Brussels; (6) pharmacy library, University of Brussels; (7) Bibliothèque Royale; (8) Ghent, Liège, and Louvain.

Efforts to improve the adequacy of Belgian university libraries should be much strengthened by a fair perspective of their weaknesses from the standpoint of the scholars who use them. Such weaknesses naturally range in the reports from specific lacunae to general deficiencies. Any librarian can, of course, obtain an impressive list of the lacunae in his own collection by simply inviting his readers to list them. The following are typical:

*Ophthalmology.*—Our special library lacks treatises, books, encyclopedias in ophthalmology, physiology, anatomy, etc., which one should always have at hand for reference. Scarcity of funds in our department has prevented the purchase of necessary works.

*Obstetrics.*—Most of our publications draw on the clinic and laboratory library and other institute libraries in the university. In the course of the last two years we have had particular difficulty in obtaining photographic materials.

Turning to the more general deficiencies of the university libraries, we may note the more intelligently critical comments. In reading the foregoing favorable comments on the libraries one should bear in mind that a professor's approval of a given library may mean either that the library is strong in his field or that the professor has not discovered the library's deficiencies simply because his demands upon it are so modest. The latter explanation is suggested by frequent contradictions between two men in the same department—one finds the library satis-

factory and the other, commonly a younger man who has studied much abroad, finds it highly unsatisfactory.

The following statements present the generalized opinions of four scholars in the fields of philology, science, and political economy:

¶ The documentation of university libraries is uneven and imperfect. One seeks information where one can. Finding documentation is one of the biggest sources of grief in pursuing any study. Whatever one can secure in no other way, one buys.

¶ To summarize, I believe that in the present state of Belgian libraries it is a waste of time to try to carry on a work which requires documentation. One must try one's best to collect the necessary tools in his personal library.

¶ In my forty-seven years here, I have always found that the Belgian university general and special libraries failed because of their poverty to achieve the goals for which they were created. I learned to do without them.

¶ I cannot say exactly where I might have needed publications not held by Belgian libraries. The difficulty of getting such publications is such that I forego using these works unless they seem to be of vital importance. In a recent work prepared for a conference, not yet published, I made as complete a bibliography as possible. Half the works are not to be found in Belgium.

The following remarks concern library conditions which might conceivably be improved without much additional money. They fairly represent a large number of the same sort.

¶ Our university library is very poor. The attendants are surly. The catalog is difficult of access.

¶ In the field of public law there are many digests and reviews published in all countries. The university library has some of these, but there is no catalog of the periodicals. This is deplorable, and I am trying to establish one, with the aid of my students. There is one in the Parliament, which I used in one of my works. I have recommended to some of my students that they go to the League of Nations Library at Geneva, or to the Peace Palace at The Hague.

From a professor of mathematical physics:

It would be well to increase the number of special departmental libraries containing works which the central library already possesses. Also, some unusual reviews should be acquired of which there are few copies or none in the country, and which are of secondary importance.

Probably no library has ever had all the money it wants. Most librarians are convinced that readers' complaints would

decrease with additional funds for books, for salaries, and for overhead. But comparisons of rich and poor libraries have shown that unless ample book funds are spent to fill lacunae specified by readers the readers will not find the collection adequate. Yet because the inadequacies of Belgian libraries may fairly be ascribed to lack of funds, we shall here note merely the effects of such inadequacies upon the professor's work.

*Mathematics.*—I have a fairly good personal library, and I own the books which I need from day to day. The mathematics library at the University of Brussels is unfortunately poor. It has improved since the World War. But we often have to borrow from the Bibliothèque Royale or the Academy, particularly mathematical reviews. The only reason for this situation is lack of funds. Belgian interlibrary loan functions very well. That is why there is little borrowing from abroad. I have referred only two or three times to foreign mathematics libraries, particularly to that of the University of Strasbourg, which is well equipped. But this procedure is expensive, especially for students, because each foreign loan is charged to the borrower.

*Medicine.*—For my laboratory research I use my personal library primarily; then the university laboratory library. For my publications I generally use the library of the University of Ghent. This library obtains for me any publications which are to be found in Belgian libraries. Unfortunately, it is generally impossible to obtain books from foreign libraries. Thus much bibliographic work is incomplete because there is not time and money to go abroad to study these books.

*German literature.*—The poverty in German works of our *séminaire* and of the general university library has always narrowed my field of research. Every time I have undertaken a work of some importance I have had to turn to German libraries. Almost every year I have had to make a trip to Germany to try to bridge the big gaps in my documentation. During the past year the situation has been somewhat improved by the purchase of books for our *séminaire* library through "crédits bloqués." Deprived of the means of undertaking important works which require extensive documentation, I am too often forced to put out minute analyses or highly popularized articles, for which my personal library is sufficient. My chief works deal with German mysticism of the fourteenth century. For my editions of Tauler I have always drawn upon the University of Ghent and the Bibliothèque Royale, which have supplied me notably with valuable manuscripts. My study of the Waltharius and the Rudlieb could not have been written if the Bibliothèque Royale had not allowed me to take books and manuscripts concerning these works. My editions of Tauler and of Wagner are based in the first case on Viennese manuscripts, in the second on German manuscripts. The first also required consultation of manuscripts or books belonging to German libraries



and to the library of Strasbourg. I have used the following foreign libraries, which I list according to their importance, in my work: German, Austrian, Strasbourg, Brussels, Séminaire de Liège, Ghent, University of Liège.

*Philosophy.*—My personal library is of little or no use in my work. It is devoted primarily to literature, while my works deal with philosophy. I use the libraries of the universities of Ghent and Louvain. I have used Brussels most of all. I seldom use the library at Liège; it is very weak in my field of interest—symbolic logic, epistemology, and contemporary Anglo-Saxon philosophy. I am very much hampered in my work in this field. I also use the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, but it has the same deficiencies in my field of interest. I never use foreign libraries. It is very expensive, and my budget does not permit it. When I travel during vacations, I arrange to visit them. But this help is so small as to be negligible. It would seem desirable, to the end of establishing a center for the study of Anglo-Saxon philosophy, that the big publishers or the federal government at Washington concern themselves with the distribution in Europe of works in American philosophy.

¶ For six works I used my personal library. For four I used largely the library of the Institute; for one of these I used also the general university library at Louvain. I have always tried to keep my personal library supplied with the materials which I need in my work. This has come to be more difficult since 1925 (fall of the Belgian franc). The University of Louvain library is well supplied with classical works, but not so well with modern. Some students working in recent philosophy find it best to spend a few weeks at the British Museum.

*Ethnology.*—Ethnological material is scarce at the library of the University of Ghent; I am practically forced to live near Brussels so as to have ready access to the libraries of the capital. The most important, in order of importance, are the Library of the Museum of the Belgian Congo at Tervueren; that of the Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Parc Léopold; the Bibliothèque Royale; the libraries of the University of Ghent and of different institutes of the university. In extreme cases I may have to try the libraries of the University of Brussels or of Louvain. Only occasionally have I appealed to the Berlin Library, the British Museum, or the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris. I should have done so more than I have, but the trouble and delays involved do not encourage this method except in emergencies. During an academic year spent in New York as visiting professor at Columbia I had a chance to use a great deal of material, both at Columbia and at the New York Public Library, which I had been anxious for years to use. As a whole, very little has been done in ethnology in Belgium. This explains why there is so little on this subject to be found in any library at all.

*Aesthetics.*—For my work not only my personal library is inadequate but Belgian libraries as a whole, including the Bibliothèque Royale. Belgium is not yet concerned with aesthetics, so that there are large bibliographic gaps.

¶Belgian libraries are inadequate for works in history of philosophy or aesthetics; recent works are almost always missing. The library of the University of Louvain has many books which the other libraries do not have. I have the works of the classical philosophers in my personal library. Any *one* library is never adequate.

*Law.*—Belgian libraries generally suffice for works concerned with Belgian law, and in large measure also for works concerned with French law. Works which deal with Dutch, German, Swiss, Austrian law, and the law of Anglo-Saxon countries find some material in the library of the University of Louvain; the other libraries in the country have almost nothing in these fields. For two of my recent works, as yet unpublished, I have depended largely on foreign libraries.

*Education.*—Books and periodicals on education are few in the libraries of our four universities, in view of the recent introduction of education into the curriculum. Belgian libraries, and Brussels in particular, need to enlarge their collections in this field. Our students have gone not only to the university library, but also to the personal libraries of professors, the Bibliothèque Royale, the library of the Office of Education, the library of the Musée Scolaire National at Brussels, Musée Scolaire at Antwerp and Amsterdam. One student visited the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris. I have used the Bibliothèque Pédagogique at Brussels, the Bibliothèque de l'Institut Solvay, and the Comenius-Bücherei at Leipzig.

*History of architecture.*—In architecture and archeology the library of the University of Brussels is very poor. There is a more adequate library at the Brussels Royal Academy of Fine Arts, which is accessible to university students. But this is not practicable, and the university library should be expanded in this field. In urbanism the university library has absolutely nothing. The Union des Villes et Communes Belges has recently acquired a collection which is said to be quite complete, and which is also accessible to the students. But, just as in the case of architecture, the university library should make available an elementary collection.

## VII

*Other libraries.*—The individual comments thus far reported contain many references to "other Belgian" and foreign libraries. Such references have indicated, perhaps plainly enough for our present purpose, for what types of research and how extensively the many specialized collections of Belgium and the many foreign collections are used by Belgian scholars to supplement the four university libraries and the professors' own private collections. Hence our attention to the "other libraries" may be very brief.

By several odds the most used is the Royal Library. This institution plays so important a role in the production of scholarly publications, and its past and probable future are so interesting, that it deserves a chapter of its own. Its functions can be simply described as those of the national depository for all publications by Belgian authors and for all important publications by other authors concerning Belgium. Patterned after the French National Library, Belgium's Royal Library has many other collections than the book collections (seals, coins, maps, music, *et al.*), and the extensive collection of foreign periodicals alone would account for its wide appeal to Belgian scholars. Of all 170 professors reporting, comparatively few do not mention the Royal Library. And perhaps the most distinctive feature of the library lies in this centralizing hospitality to all universities and to many diverse disciplines, thus offsetting to a considerable degree the centrifugal tendencies of the four universities. It is hard at first for a visitor to believe, for example, that four struggling medical schools or law schools, none more than two hours away from the other three, are preferable to a single first-rate school for a nation of eight million people. But one later discovers that the keen competition does have valuable stimulating and differentiating effects. It is for this very reason that the integrating function of the Royal Library is so necessary to maintain a proper balance, to supply a headquarters, so to speak, for Belgian scholarship as such.

To the many previous references to the Royal Library the following typical notes may be added for emphasis:

*History of modern philosophy.*—I have published only one work in the last three years. For this I used my personal library to the extent of 5 per cent, the library of the University of Liège to the extent of 20 per cent, the Bibliothèque Royale to the extent of 25 per cent, the National Library at Paris to the extent of 50 per cent. In my present work, in addition to the above libraries, I shall need to visit Italy.

*History of French literature.*—I use primarily the Bibliothèque Royale, supplemented by the Académie de Langue et de Littérature Française, the Stasart collection at the Royal Academy of Science, the municipal library of Tournai, and that of Liège, which contains the valuable collection of Ulysse Capitaine.

*English authors.*—I use the Bibliothèque Royale and the library of the University of Brussels, which circulate their books. The best source in Brussels is the periodical room at the Bibliothèque Royale. But these libraries are inadequate, and almost every year I spend several weeks in the British Museum reading-room. For my work on Robert Browning I borrowed the *Annals of the Browning Society* from the London library, through the Bibliothèque Royale.

*Latin.*—Everything I published in the last three years led me to the Bibliothèque Royale, which I supplemented by the University of Louvain and Brussels libraries. Finally, I obtained some books from Strasbourg (Bibliothèque Universitaire et Régionale). Thus, Belgian libraries have been most important. Foreign libraries are far and expensive. My personal library supplied me with only manuals and reference books.

¶ For much of my work I use my personal library and that of the University of Liège. For such books as are not to be found in these, I visit the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, and the following libraries in Paris: Bibliothèque Nationale, Bibliothèque Mazarine, Bibliothèque de l' Arsenal, and Bibliothèque de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure.

*Ancient societies and institutions.*—In my work of the last three years (1935, 1936, 1937) I have drawn on the Bibliothèque Royale for what I did not find in my personal library or in that of the University of Liège.

*Historical criticism.*—I used chiefly my personal library and the libraries of the University of Ghent and the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels. Through interlibrary loan I have drawn on the libraries of the University of Louvain, of the University of Strasbourg, the Royal Library at The Hague, and the Staatsbibliothek at Berlin. Also I have had to visit the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Library at the Sorbonne at Paris, and the library of the University of Lille.

*Astronomy.*—I have used only the libraries of the Belgian Royal Observatory and the University of Ghent and the Bibliothèque Royale. None of my works was based on my personal library alone, and none has required the use of foreign libraries. The most important works have been American, English, French, German, and Russian.

*Regional geography.*—When I was in Paris I wrote two geographical theses on French Indo-China. In addition to the field work, the documentation I used was there in Indo-China. The articles I have published since 1936 deal with my previous research, and are documented from personal sources, which include everything of importance which has been published on the geography of French Indo-China. For my present work I use chiefly the Bibliothèque Royale.

Passing beyond the Royal Library, we find it impossible in brief space to characterize the respective values of other Bel-

gian and foreign libraries to the various fields of Belgian research. The facts are accordingly presented in the master-table. Similar pictures of the far-flung sources used by its more productive scholars should, in any nation, benefit the authorities who seek to facilitate and stimulate research. For Belgium the contents of the master-table should suggest several means of assisting those disciplines which are obliged to go far afield for materials that other disciplines find closer at hand. The many other implications of the data may be noticed in another discussion of sources used in relation to the resulting publications.

The following quotations may reinforce the dominant note of the entire correspondence—namely, the extraordinary zeal of the Belgian scholar.

*History of music.*—No important work in my field can be produced from personal libraries alone. Recourse to foreign libraries, whether by loan or personal visit, is necessary. Such visits are subsidized by the Fondation Universitaire, the Fondation Princesse Marie-José, and by other auspices. In Belgium the important libraries are the Conservatory at Brussels, the Bibliothèque Royale, and the Bibliothèque Stelfeld at Antwerp. But these must be supplemented by foreign libraries, too numerous to list.

*Medical law.*—I have published thirty-eight works, most of them alone, some with collaborators. I used my personal library and the library of the Bunge Institute at Antwerp. About a third of my sources came from the Bunge library. Most of my material is to be found there, and I can work there at all hours of the night, and on Sundays and holidays, which is not allowed by university or other libraries.

*Zoölogy.*—My personal library contains only tools (treatises and general books) and reprints which are sent to me by various authors; these latter are often useless because they are too specialized; I give them to the library of the Institute of Zoölogy. I publish both special and general works. I have always borrowed heavily from the Bibliothèque Royale, the Royal Museum of Natural History, the Musée de Tervueren, Belgian Royal Zoölogical Society, Belgian Entomological Society, Belgian Royal Botanical Society. My publications have required use of these libraries. The University of Brussels in my field is very poor; the interlibrary loan service, however, functions admirably. Thus I have obtained books from the libraries mentioned, as well as from the universities of Ghent, Liège, and Louvain, and at times from abroad, e.g., from the University of Berlin.

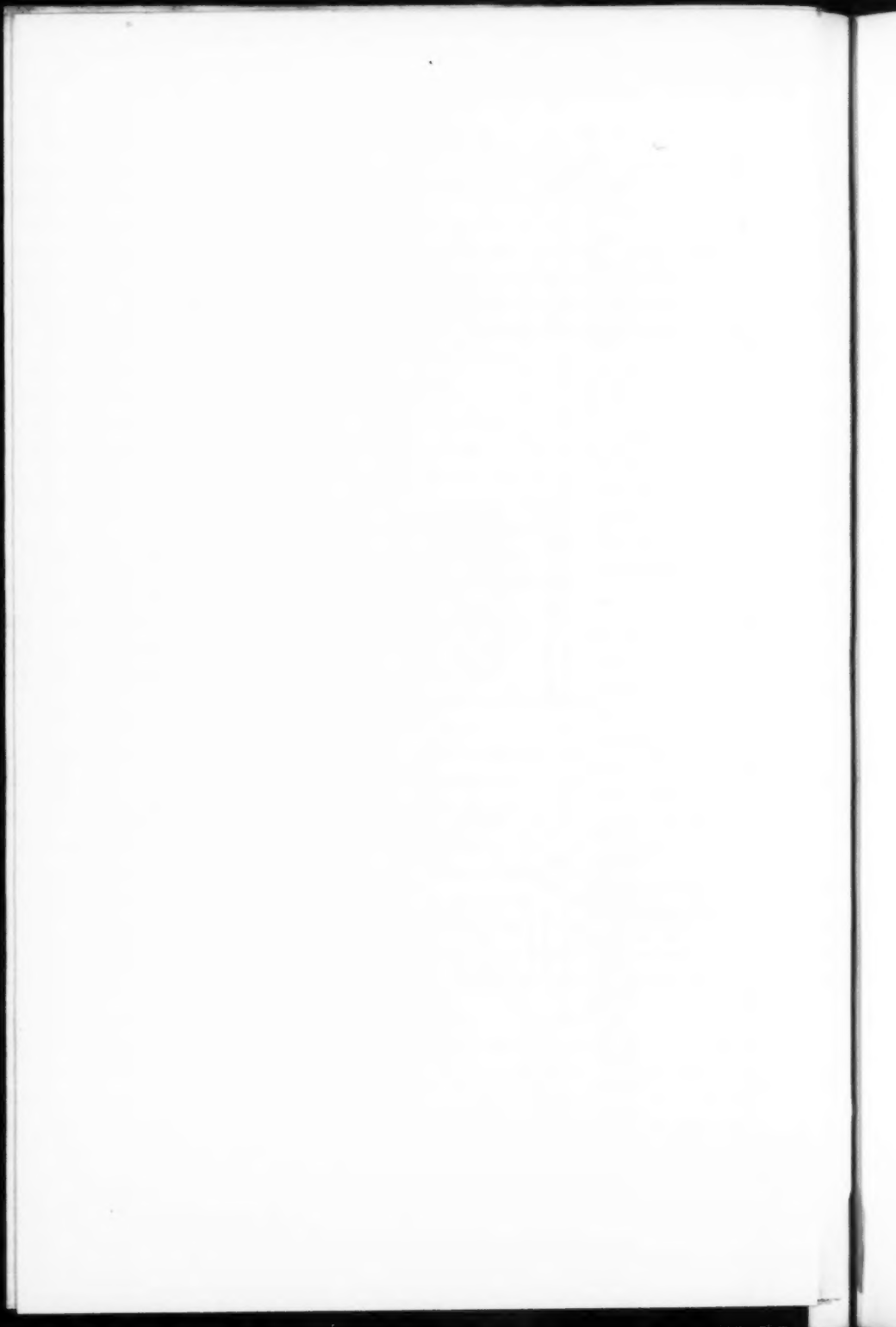








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## VIII

Our conclusion may consist in observing that the libraries used by Belgian scholars are less convenient, less "adequate," and far more "suggestive" to the inquiring mind than those of other countries fairly comparable to Belgium in the quality of their scholarship and scientific publications. The suggestiveness of the libraries used lies partly in the fact that so many of them are organized without reference to the needs of Belgian professors as such. If the Belgian university libraries were more adequate—i.e., if they purchased more of the materials requested by their professors—their greater convenience would no doubt decrease the present wide patronage of other Belgian and foreign libraries.

Yet, considered as media of intellectual communication, the nonuniversity Belgian libraries and the foreign libraries of all sorts perhaps do more to cross-fertilize and hence to vitalize Belgian research than might be expected of more "adequate" collections in Belgian universities. Thus one may plausibly assume, for further inquiry, that the economic and industrial competence which Belgium has developed through competitive contacts with the larger industrial nations is matched by an intellectual competence developed through similar and no less difficult contacts. Belgium's high distinction in scholarship is hard won. *Aucun chemin de fleurs ne conduit à la gloire!*

## APPENDIX A

Certain facts of a guidebook nature (culled mainly from the *Statesman's year-book*, 1939) may be helpful to some readers as background for the discussion of Belgian university libraries.

Belgium is a constitutional and representative monarchy which dates from 1831. The legislative power is vested in the King, the Senate, and the Chamber of Representatives. The distribution of representation by party in 1939 was: Socialist, 64; Catholics, 73; Liberals, 33; Rexistes, 4; Flemish Nationalists, 17; Communists, 9. The distribution of senators in the same year was: Socialists, 61; Catholics, 61; Liberals, 25; Rexistes, 5; Flemish Nationalists, 12; Communists, 3.

The country has an area of about 12,000 square miles and a population (1930) of about 8,000,000 inhabitants. Of these, about 2,048,000 were en-

gaged in industry; 635,000 in agriculture; 543,000 in commerce; 169,000 in the civil service; 184,000 in domestic service; and 140,336 in the liberal professions.

The population of important cities including the university cities was estimated in 1937 as follows: Brussels and suburbs, 910,154; Antwerp, 277,406; Ghent, 163,378; Liège, 161,834; Malines, 62,324; Bruges, 51,773; Louvain, 37,555.

Of those professing a religion the large majority are Roman Catholic, but the census does not inquire as to the profession of faith. Statistics concerning the clergy in 1937 are as follows: Roman Catholic higher clergy, 87; lower clergy, 6,387; Protestant pastors, 31; Anglican church, 9 chaplains; Jews (rabbis and ministers), 17.

There are universities at Brussels, Louvain, Ghent, and Liège. The two latter are state institutions, supported and controlled by the national government. In 1930 Ghent officially became a Flemish university, courses in French being gradually dropped. Liège, in contrast, emphasizes the Walloon or French academic traditions. Louvain receives some support from the Catholic church, and many members of its administrative and professorial staff belong to the clergy. Brussels, in contrast, is a "free" university, independent of control by either church or state. Both Louvain and Brussels, despite their independence of state control, receive subsidies from the government.

In 1937-38 Ghent enrolled 1,324 students; Liège, 2,145; Brussels, 3,036; and Louvain, 4,270.

In 1923 the Colonial School at Antwerp and the School of Tropical Medicine were constituted a Colonial University. In addition to the technological institutes of the university, there are several schools that offer professional, technical, commercial, and domestic-science training. There are state agricultural institutes. Besides the Royal Academy of Fine Arts at Antwerp there are 4 royal conservatories at Brussels, Liège, Ghent, and Antwerp, 120 schools of music, and 64 schools of design.

The official statistics regarding libraries report 2,449 libraries containing 5,246,587 volumes and serving 600,025 readers with 9,898,967 or about 10,000,000 loans, for the year 1936. Corresponding figures for the year 1932 are: 2,388 libraries, 4,330,782 volumes, 649,558 readers, and 8,207,433 loans.

Belgium is more densely populated than any other area of Western civilization. She is closely dependent upon neighboring countries both for ideas and for commodities. Hence, the arts and sciences are cultivated in Belgium with an intensity which Belgian publications very clearly reflect. For these reasons, among others, Belgium offers exceptional opportunities for studying the social aspects of publication and scholarship in western Europe. The small size of the country is naturally a great convenience to the student.

The data reported in these articles were obtained by the writer during a seven-month visit to Belgium (1937-38) on a fellowship granted by the Belgian-American Educational Foundation of New York.

## APPENDIX B

## FORM LETTER REQUESTING INFORMATION

Au cours de ses recherches sur le développement récent de l'activité scientifique universitaire en Belgique, le soussigné s'est demandé dans quelle mesure les bibliothèques diverses avaient fourni la documentation des travaux publiés dans tous les domaines. Dans l'espoir d'être éclairé, il s'adresse à ses collègues, professeurs à toutes les universités belges, pour leur demander leur collaboration.

Il a pris comme base d'observation la liste des publications annexées aux rapports rectoraux des trois dernières années et serait désireux de connaître:

- 1° Le nombre de ces travaux (volumes ou articles) qui auraient été rédigés sans autre recours qu'à la bibliothèque personnelle de leurs auteurs;
- 2° Ceux de ces travaux qui ont nécessité le recours à des bibliothèques, soit universitaires (Liège, Bruxelles, Gand, Louvain), soit générales (Bibliothèque Royale) ou spéciales (par exemple de séminaires ou de particuliers), mais figurant toutes à l'intérieur des frontières de la Belgique;
- 3° Les titres des travaux qui ont nécessité le recours à des bibliothèques étrangères;
- 4° Autant que possible, pour les travaux qui ont réclamé l'intervention des bibliothèques de ces diverses catégories (1, 2 et 3), indiquer l'importance relative de chacune d'elles;
- 5° Dans le cas où la chose ne paraîtrait pas trop malaisée, on serait reconnaissant aux auteurs qui, dans une note finale, donneraient une idée générale, se référant à l'ensemble de leur activité scientifique, sur la localisation des diverses catégories de sources reprises ci-dessus et utilisées par eux et sur leur importance relative.

Les réponses pourraient être adressées au professeur Douglas Waples (de l'Université de Chicago), 31, rue de Savoie, à Bruxelles, avant le 15 février 1938.

Celui-ci s'excuse pour le dérangement qu'il va causer à ses collègues, mais se permet d'espérer qu'ils voudront bien lui apporter leur concours dans une œuvre qui n'est pas inspirée uniquement par une curiosité personnelle mais qui s'efforcera de combler les lacunes qui pourraient être signalées.

## THE CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS ISSUE

SIDNEY DITZION: for biographical information see the *Library quarterly*, IX (1939), 204.

ROBERT BINGHAM DOWNS, who has been director of the New York University Libraries since 1938, was born in Lenoir, North Carolina, on May 25, 1903. He attended the University of North Carolina (A.B., 1926) and the Columbia University School of Library Service (B.S., 1927; M.S., 1929). He served on the staff of the New York Public Library from 1927 to 1929; was librarian at Colby College from 1929 to 1931; assistant librarian at the University of North Carolina from 1931 to 1932 and librarian at that institution from 1932 to 1938. He edited *Resources of southern libraries* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1938) and *Guide for the description and evaluation of research materials* (Chicago: American Library Association, 1939); he is the author of *Story of books* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1935) and co-author of *American humor* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1938). He has also contributed articles and book reviews to library periodicals, including the *Library quarterly*.

THOMAS E. KEYS: for biographical information see the *Library quarterly*, VIII (1938), 415.

DOUGLAS WAPLES is professor of researches in reading at the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago. For further biographical information see the *Library quarterly*, I (1931), 90-91, and II (1932), 71.



## THE COVER DESIGN

**E**RHARD RATDOLT, whose mark is reproduced on the cover, was the son of a carpenter and woodcarver of Augsburg. About 1474 he left Augsburg, and there is no record of his activities until two years later, when he engaged in printing with two other Germans at Venice. By the end of 1478, however, he was in business alone.

The beauty of Ratdolt's books, with their magnificent woodcut borders and ornamental initials, won him such fame that Count Friedrich von Hohenzollern, when he was elevated to the Bishopric of Augsburg, invited Ratdolt to return to his native city to print religious books for the diocese. This invitation Ratdolt finally accepted in 1486, bringing with him woodcut initials, borders, and illustrations—the work of Italian engravers—which gave his books a style and feeling quite different from those of his German fellow-printers. He printed in Augsburg—alone or in partnership with his son—for more than forty years, and attained both wealth and honor. He died at an advanced age in 1527 or 1528.

Ratdolt had a strong preference for scientific works, especially for astronomical treatises with elaborate woodcut designs and illustrations. Indeed, he showed such fondness for the *Kalendarium* of the famous astronomer, Johann Müller, that some have conjectured that about 1475, before he went to Venice, he was connected with Müller's private press. Besides scientific books, however, Ratdolt printed editions of the classics, histories, and liturgical works.

Ratdolt's preoccupation with astronomy is evinced even in his printers' mark: an astronomical representation of Mercury, the god of commerce, communication, and eloquence; the bestower of luck and prosperity; and the inventor of alchemy. The figure bears a rude caduceus and is charged with a star to indicate that it represents the planet Mercury. It is borne on a tradesman's target, surmounted by a tilting helmet.

EDWIN ELIOTT WILLOUGHBY

FOLGER SHAKESPEARE LIBRARY



## REVIEW ARTICLE

### THE ROYAL LIBRARY OF THE NETHERLANDS

European libraries usually make better subjects for historical writing than do American libraries because they have existed longer—in many instances they date back to the Reformation or earlier, whereas only a few American institutions have been in operation for more than a century.

The Royal Library of the Netherlands, whose history has been told so capably by Dr. Brummel,<sup>1</sup> is a comparatively young institution, however. Its origin may be traced to a motion presented by A. J. Verbeek in the first chamber of the legislative assembly in 1798 which proposed that the library left by William V, the Prince of Orange, be made the nucleus of a national library. The collection was installed in three rooms of the National Hotel with a French émigré, Abbé Charles Sulpice Flament, in charge. Flament's arrangement of the books must have been on a very broad basis because it is stated that in one room he placed the books on the divine and the human sciences, in another he placed those which dealt with the free letters, and in a third he placed those on history, including geography. The tasks of beginning a catalog and attaching numbers and labels to the books all devolved on Flament.

On November 20, 1806, Johan Meerman, who was appointed director-general, took over the administration of the new library, as Flament had been attached to the service of the king as his secretary and librarian. A number of large and important collections were obtained at this time, the most notable being that of Joost Romswinkel of Leiden. Evidently the competition for fifteenth-century imprints was not as keen then as now, for many incunabula were secured at prices unheard of in our day. While the copyright law adopted in 1803 added considerably to the accessions, it by no means operated satisfactorily—as in many other countries, printers and publishers were exceedingly lax in their observation of its stipulations.

With the heavy accessions the problems of cataloging and classifying naturally became acute. Memorandums and recommendations of Meerman at this time dealt largely with these matters. A catalog that evidently permitted some intercalation of new entries—a "movable catalog"—was installed which was destined to serve the library throughout the greater part of the nineteenth century as the chief guide to the books.

Holland's relation to the French Empire and Napoleon's well-known proclivity to collect books for his Imperial Library at Paris led to the removal of

<sup>1</sup>L. Brummel, *Geschiedenis der Koninklijke Bibliotheek*. Leiden: A. W. Sijthoff, 1939. Pp. x+215.

many valuable books from the Royal Library at The Hague to Paris. Even Dutch books deposited in the Royal Library in accordance with the copyright law were deflected to the Imperial Library by order of the Emperor, and an order finally came to send on the Royal Library's catalog in order that it might be checked and books not in the Imperial Library requisitioned. In order to complete the catalog a large number of assistants who had no knowledge of Latin and little of French were set to work. The results were, of course, a catalog "often unintelligible and of no authority." A memorandum signed by Flament in 1813 gives the total number of volumes in the library as 22,114, including manuscripts and books. Complaints about unsatisfactory catalogs and arrangement persisted at this time. In 1816, after the fall of Napoleon, the library was fortunate enough to secure the return of some of the books, manuscripts, and prints that had been removed to Paris.

The third move of the library, this time to the so-called Lange Voorhout, temporarily supplied adequate space. But the continued heavy accessions—e.g., the transfer of several thousand volumes from the royal castle, Dillenburg; the remains of the monastery library of Tongerlo in Belgian Brabant, etc.—placed a heavy strain on the librarian. He had to cope, almost single-handed, with the cataloging, placing, and numbering of the books, many of which were of the greatest rarity, including manuscripts like the "Evangeliarium Egmondanum." Finally, the appointment of Hermann Joseph Münch as second assistant was decided upon in the hope that he might expedite cataloging operations—a vain hope, as Münch spent most of his time on personal studies. Münch relates in his memoirs that while he was in the Royal Library he had a fairly free hand in the disposal of his time for historical studies; that the old librarian, though occasionally showing his displeasure by nervously twisting his skullcap, never ventured to protest openly.

When Holtrop, later the famous librarian, was appointed to assist Münch, he wrote in explanation of the slow progress of the cataloging that the second assistant (Münch) rarely appeared in the library, that he was engaged in political activities and investigations. Finally, in 1830, Münch was appointed librarian at Stuttgart; Holtrop succeeded him as second assistant at the Royal Library.

On the death of Flament, in 1835, Holtrop became acting director. His memorandums to the governing bodies continued to stress the importance of more help for cataloging and classification and, as a result, two assistants were obtained. Under the capable and energetic guidance of Holtrop a catalog was completed and printed in 1838. This catalog proved very successful, and it brought in considerable amounts which were devoted to the service of the library. The increased efficiency of the institution resulted in the appointment of Holtrop as librarian.

Holtrop's chief interest appears to have been the orderly arrangement of the books and the preparation of a good catalog. In 1841 he wrote: "No library can be regarded as properly administered unless it has two catalogs, a

systematic and an alphabetical one." Unfortunately, Holtrop was never able to complete the alphabetical catalog, mainly because small salaries forced the librarian and his assistants to seek outside employment. In 1839 he received some help through a young man destined to play an important part in the development of the library—M. F. A. G. Campbell, who first served without pay, then on a small salary (400 fl., which was raised to 600 fl. in 1846). For nearly thirty years Campbell remained as Holtrop's right-hand man. When Holtrop died Campbell succeeded him as librarian.

Campbell's administration (1869-90) witnessed notable advances and improvements in housing, equipment, budget, personnel, and organization. Among collections acquired may be mentioned that of J. de Wal of 17,000 volumes, the 12,000-volume library of A. Bogaers, the great Spinoza collection of Dr. A. van der Linde, the library of Groen van Prinsterer, and others. These additions meant more stack space and increased help for cataloging. In fact, housing and cataloging were among the most difficult problems with which Campbell had to struggle during his more than fifty years of active service in the Royal Library. No doubt Campbell is best known to librarians and bibliographers throughout the world for his *Annales de la typographie néerlandaise au XV<sup>e</sup> siècle*, a continuation of the work of Holtrop. At his death on April 2, 1890, the second assistant, Wijnmalen, was named librarian.

Wijnmalen lived only until January, 1895; then came what was destined to prove an unfortunate experiment—the appointment of a layman, Dr. W. G. C. Bijvanck, as librarian. Dr. Bijvanck was a prominent writer and a man of wide culture. He had ambitious plans for the Royal Library and wished to make it a center of culture. With this in mind he began to introduce new features, although he had no real conception of the vital needs of the library. One such feature was the issuance of lists of books and catalogs on special topics, an idea which he may have borrowed from the Library of Congress.

The present writer has not had the opportunity to examine the lists of the Royal Library, but he recalls the lists issued by the Library of Congress before the development of the great subject catalog and the classification—especially those issued in 1898-1900 on "Cuba," "Colonization," etc. They were far from being a credit to the institution. Later, when the subject catalog and the new and minute classification had covered two million volumes or more, there was a noticeable improvement in quality as well as in quantity in the Library of Congress lists. Then it was relatively simple to select certain subjects in the catalog, copy the card numbers, and requisition from the card section copies of the printed cards to use in reproducing the printed lists. Usually few changes were necessary other than the mechanical substitution by some clerk of the size measurement in centimeters by the old fold symbol, 8°4°. To these entries were then added titles copied from corresponding subjects in the Wilson and other periodical indexes—altogether a very simple and economical method of compilation.

Contrast with this the situation at the Royal Library at The Hague where there was no subject catalog and only a broad classification, by no means complete. It is no wonder that the cost of compiling their lists came high and that in Bijvanck's budget for 1920, for instance, a disproportionate amount was allotted to catalogs and printing (the total appropriation for that year was 48,000 fl.: 19,500 fl. for building, equipment, and personnel; 20,000 fl. for catalogs and repertory; 8,500 fl. for books). That Bijvanck failed to see that there was something wrong here was, of course, because of his lack of experience. There were other instances of mismanagement and disorganization.

Bijvanck's successor was a man with experience in the profession—Dr. P. C. Molhuysen, who had served for sixteen years in the University Library of Leiden and for eight years as the librarian of the Peace Palace. Instead of applying almost half the library budget to the compiling and printing of lists and catalogs, Molhuysen attacked vigorously the problem of completing the catalog. He selected for the alphabetical catalog the Leiden system of sheaf catalogs in binders for the systematic catalog cards filed in cabinets. He also introduced the shelflist. Printed catalogs were cut up, and the entries were mounted on slips.<sup>2</sup> That Molhuysen managed to accomplish in sixteen years what his predecessors had tried for a century to accomplish—i.e., to provide for the library a fairly complete and satisfactory cataloging apparatus—is a testimonial to his energy and persistence and to his clear idea of the vital needs of the institution. He also provided a summary of, and an alphabetical index to, the systematic catalog.

In 1919, before his appointment as librarian of the Royal Library, Molhuysen had published a plan for a union catalog to cover the principal libraries of the Netherlands. At the time he had little hope of seeing it realized. But in 1922 he was asked by the government to take up his plan with a view to locating the catalog in the Royal Library. Today over forty libraries contribute to this catalog, and the entries run well over a million.

Dr. Brummel's work is a model of careful and painstaking investigation. As for the printing and the illustrations—mainly photographs of buildings, rooms, and the leading librarians—they are all that one can wish for. The volume forms a welcome and a valuable addition to the historical literature of libraries and librarians.

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\* This must have been a temporary expedient to provide a large increase in the number of entries available for the alphabetical catalog, probably comparable to the work accomplished by Charles Hastings at the Library of Congress about 1901 in cutting up two copies of the catalogs of that library and mounting the entries on standard-size cards filed in the first catalog made available for the use of the public. These cards served very well until they were superseded by regular printed entries provided in the course of recataloging. Some of them may, perhaps, still be noticed by those who consult the great dictionary catalog of the Library of Congress.

## REVIEWS

*Internationale Bibliographie des Buch- und Bibliothekswesens, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Bibliographie*, Dreizehnter Jahrgang 1938. In kritischer Auswahl zusammengestellt von JORIS VORSTIUS und GERHARD REINCKE. Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz, 1939. Pp. xii+438.

The publication of the thirtieth annual issue of the *Internationale Bibliographie des Buch- und Bibliothekswesens* (for 1938) offers a fresh opportunity for appraisal and comparison. This methodical garnering of titles relating to bibliography and the book arts has long been a starting-point for bibliographical search; and its scope and usefulness have grown with the years.

Since the beginning of the new series in 1928 under the direction of Rudolf Hoecker and Joris Vorstius, however, many new bibliographical indexes have come into existence. Most of these are confined to one subject; but the new *Bibliographic index*, first published in 1938 by the H. W. Wilson Company, also attempts to cover the entire field.

If the two books are examined together, the most obvious difference is the arrangement. The *Internationale Bibliographie* is broadly classified by subject; the *Bibliographic index* offers a much larger number of subjects presented alphabetically. Both methods have advantages. The connection of related subjects under a broad classification scheme brings similar matter together and suggests numerous bypaths and new methods of approach. The alphabetical arrangement has no subject continuity but makes possible minute topical divisions and, if the searcher has in mind exactly what he wants, more direct access to the bibliography desired. A further point in favor of the arrangement used in the German bibliography is that an alphabetical index of authors concludes the volume, whereas the American work depends entirely on the subject side. Furthermore, in the American work there is no condensed table of subject contents where all can be seen at a glance, as in the *Internationale Bibliographie*. Such a table has the obvious advantage of guarding the searcher against overlooking a topic because he can never be sure to which place in the general scheme it might be assigned. This is important because a searcher, recognizing that the work is divided into two sections—one devoted to bibliography of bibliographies, and the second to bibliographies of the book and book arts—might well overlook the section "Buch- und Bibliothekswesen" classified under "Fachbibliographie" in the first division.

Both give a list of the periodicals, papers, and transactions analyzed in the front of the volume. Comparing the numbers in each, there are 113 such titles analyzed in the *Internationale Bibliographie* and 505 in the Wilson publication. From further comparison one might generalize that the German in-

dex contains many more Continental publications—particularly German, Russian, Polish, and Czech—while the American work devotes much more space to American publications and those in the English language. Both probably rely to a considerable extent on periodicals furnished them on exchange; and yet the editor of the *Bibliographic index* reports that the proof sheets of the Card Division of the Library of Congress have been examined, as well as the card record of important bibliographies turned up by the Preparation Division of the New York Public Library. In addition, of course, both have listed monographic bibliographies when they appeared in the current year and came to the editors' attention.

Although not a fair comparison, because it is based on too few titles, it may be indicative of differences to note that of the first three titles in the *Internationale Bibliographie*—"Arts et métiers graphiques," "Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux. Report of proceedings," and "Accademie e biblioteche d'Italia"—none are to be found in the American index; and of the first three listed in the latter—"Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia," "Academy of Science of St. Louis," and "Agriculture and livestock in India"—none are to be found in the German publication. It merely illustrates how vast is the field and how many must be the bibliographies that slip through the fingers of the editors each year.

A more serious indictment of the Wilson index is that, of the thirty-two entries listed in the *Internationale Bibliographie* under the heading "Vereinigte Staaten und Kanada," eighteen are not to be found in the American publication. Among the periodicals indexed which are lacking in the Wilson index are the *Iowa journal of history and politics*; *Publications of the University of Washington faculty, Library series*; and the *Canadian periodical index*. There are, perhaps, more technical and agricultural periodicals included in the American list, and it is fair to say that the material indexed will be found more useful to many types of American libraries. Nevertheless, the omissions are in frequent instances important and should be corrected in future issues.

An extremely useful feature of the Wilson annual volume—which, incidentally, is published in quarterly instalments—is a list of cumulative indexes to individual periodicals, compiled by Margaret Roys, of the Columbia University Library. It runs to twelve pages and should prove extremely useful to harassed reference librarians.

To turn again to the *Internationale Bibliographie*, it has been fluctuating in size since the first volume of the new series edited by Joris Vorstius appeared in 1928 carrying bibliographies for the year 1926. That early volume indexed 108 titles and ran to 130 pages; the 1932 number indexed 143 titles and ran to 370 pages; the 1938 annual issue, as has been stated, indexed 113 titles and runs to 438 pages. The slight change in number of periodicals indexed and the larger number of pages found in later volumes may be explained on the basis of more thorough indexing or on the inclusion of more monographs or both. Probably the latter is chiefly responsible.

Political wanderings, as the editor explains, have been taken care of. Austria and Sudetenland are listed this year under the German Reich. Czechoslovakia will go there next year, but was not swallowed quite soon enough to so appear in 1938. Special thanks are given to the Jagellon Library of Cracow for furnishing the Polish articles. Gerhard Reincke joins J. Vorstius this year in an editorial capacity.

CARL L. CANNON

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*The bibliographic index: a cumulative bibliography of bibliographies, 1938.* New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. ix + 344. Sold on service basis.

If a bibliography of bibliographies running to 7,000 and more entries is staggering—well, we “asked for it,” we have been asking for it for centuries. It is, of course, confusion to any reviewer who believes in careful reading of the books he reviews. There are doubtless omissions, but who is there that dares undertake to list them comprehensively? And if the reviewer samples it and finds under “(Greek) Papyrology” none of the three or four important bibliographies he knows of, what does it signify unless, perhaps, that the sample was inadequate? And who is he to say that a bibliography of Greek papyrus studies is more important than one on “Animal locomotion” (title: “The sequential patterning of prone progression in the human infant”) or one on “Enemata” (title: “The royal rood”)?

However, if the reviewer dares not venture opinions on the comparative completeness of the *Bibliographic index*, he can hardly be excused from having opinions as to its usefulness to librarian, bibliographer, and scholar. The librarian expects a bibliography to perform a service similar to that of the library catalog, only on a broader basis, since it is not limited to the contents of one library and includes “analytical” entries of articles in periodicals, of parts of books, etc., as very few library catalogs do at all extensively.

The *Bibliographic index* cuts this scope in two in that it “locates” material by subject only and not by author. Why the editors adopted this policy, the Preface does not say. Very likely it represents a necessary economy, and it must be admitted that, by long experience, subject-bibliographers have come to prefer arrangement by subject, with or without author index.

However, the subject-bibliographer does not in general follow the “dictionary” style of arrangement, but classifies; and even librarians, who in general favor the dictionary arrangement in their library catalogs, must base their preferences on the assumption that the books are also available by a classification scheme of arrangement on shelves and in the shelflist. A bibliography arranged under detailed “specific” subject entries, supplemented by no classified arrangement, and with no author index, thus functions in only one of the three ways of the library catalog.



Further, granted the subject arrangement, a current index such as this, with contents varying from one issue to another, constantly has to choose between cross-reference and duplicate entry, inclines more to the duplicate entry and runs a greater risk of inconsistencies. For instance, a bibliography of Kansas poetry appears under "American poetry" and under "American literature—Kansas," while one of Maryland poetry appears only under "American literature—Maryland"; and a bibliography of Florida imprints appears under "American literature—Florida" and under "Printing—history—Florida," while a list of Connecticut imprints appears only under "American literature—Connecticut," and a list of Vermont imprints only under "Printing—history—Vermont." But, again, such a sampling is not adequate, and anyhow a librarian or bibliographer of any experience knows that this particular kind of title is always subject to this particular kind of confusion and that he must always look up the same variety of entries.

Still the librarian may say, "but for ready reference . . ." and perhaps correctly so, if it is true that the specific subject ("Animal locomotion") is more often the matter of the reference question than the subject field ("Physiology").

The ready reference value will be appreciated by the bibliographer and the scholar in a subject field only less than by the reference librarian. But they will also want something more—and perhaps something less. They would like to know what their colleagues are doing as authors and bibliographers, and they would like to be able to keep up to date on the bibliographies being published in the recognized general fields of scholarly work, or at least on large subjects within those fields. The student of classical literature, even though he deals with a fairly fixed corpus of authors, will not undertake to learn of the state of classics bibliography by looking up all his authors one by one in an alphabetical jumble where Horatius Flaccus falls between "Hops" and "Hormones"; the student of a modern literature would not even undertake to remember all the authors he might look up; and would the art historian ever find the entry under "Zwyndrecht" unless by accident as he was hopelessly closing this volume of the *Index*?

Where the bibliographer and the scholar in a subject field might like less, the reviewer hesitates to speak for them or with them. Single-page reading lists published by libraries have their obvious uses and deserve being made available to other libraries through the *Bibliographic index*, and the textbook bibliographies and the popular lists in popular books have a similar value, if only the care with which they are selected is not as slight as their extent—e.g., a two-page bibliography of church history and the one-to-three-page lists in half-a-dozen elementary books on chemistry.

There is nothing new in these objections to the policies of scope and arrangement that are so well executed in the *Bibliographic index*. The same objections have been urged against other dictionary-type bibliographies and, with greater vigor and less reason, against the library dictionary-catalog.

The justification for repeating them with particular application to the *Bibliographic index* is that it is a bibliography of bibliographies; bibliographies are still less numerous than books and magazine articles (thanks be!), thus the recourse from specific to general is more frequent in the search for a bibliography of a subject than in the search for a book on the subject, and, accordingly, the student of bibliographies would feel much more secure and much less frustrated if he could carry on his search or survey in a classified *Bibliographic index*.

However this may be, it is not unlikely that what the reviewer has said will be—and should be—used against him and not against the *Bibliographic index*. There has been a certain satisfaction in saying it, and may the *Bibliographic index* prosper even if it persists in its evil dictionary-way!

HENRY BARTLETT VAN HOESEN

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*An appraisal of the Cleveland Public Library: evaluations and recommendations.*

By APPRAISAL STAFF; LEON CARNOVSKY, Director. Chicago, 1939. Pp. 34 (planographed).

Administrators of public libraries will read with interest this appraisal of the Cleveland Public Library. Consisting of "evaluations and recommendations" only, it should whet their appetites for the complete report which, it is to be hoped, may be available to them in the future. Dr. Carnovsky's assistants in making the study were Amy Winslow (associate director), Helen M. Focke, Elsbeth Lochner, R. Russell Munn, Lulu Ruth Reed, and Lee Wachtel.

When this reviewer heard that such a study was to be made his first reaction was the same as that of the Appraisal Staff: Why appraise the Cleveland Public Library—an institution which, under the leadership of Mr. Brett and Miss Eastman, had set a standard in income, in personnel, and in service which librarians universally looked upon as an objective that possibly might be reached by other public libraries in some distant future? The appraisal does not dim one's admiration for this library. However, it does bring a realization that even an institution with ample funds and an adequate staff has many problems common to libraries not so fortunate.

Dr. Carnovsky and his assistants have not spent their efforts on small details but have outlined broad organizational changes for improving the services of the library. The report shows that some problems are those of internal administration, while others are controlled by forces quite outside the sphere of libraries. Library administrators have apparently been able to do little up to this time about the latter.

The chart—"Proposed reorganization of the Cleveland Public Library"—and the seven and one-half pages of text describing the reasons for recom-

mending reorganization of staff for the administration of the library were particularly interesting. The proposed reorganization is logical and brings in new elements that we believe have not been tried in any library. The appraisers realize that such reorganization necessarily would be put into effect gradually.

Such a department as the investigation and research department, which would be directly under the librarian and vice-librarian, would be of decided significance to public libraries generally. This department is described in the report as follows:

No provision is made for institutional self-analysis and planning. An agency as large and complex as the Cleveland Public Library is constantly confronted by problems which require careful study and analysis for their proper solution. Studies of library use, community studies preparatory to branch or station establishment, cost studies of library processes, analyses of service trends—all of these are essential to proper library administration, yet no department or division in the present scheme of organization is charged with them. Without such a research service to provide a sound background for growth and experimentation the Library may expand unevenly, and may respond to pressures from whatever source without due regard to the institution as a whole, or to the ultimate wisdom of the action urged.

The appraisers hew strictly to the line in their recommendation that there be no divided authority in administration. The most striking change in this respect from present common practice is in divorcing all administrative functions from four departments and making them strictly advisory. These departments are (1) investigation and research department, (2) adult education department, (3) young people's department, and (4) children's department.

Authority divided between the branch department and the children's department as practiced in most large libraries at present is not logical and does present difficulties, but, in this reviewer's opinion, not serious difficulties. Whether a children's department could become purely advisory and retain its place is questionable.

The appraisal treats in a stimulating way the following topics: government of the library, administrative organization, library finance, personnel, the main library and its services, the extension services, branches and stations, the library as an agency of adult education, the library and the schools, the library and the people, and county library administration.

It may be noted that many of the problems with which other public libraries are struggling are problems which are discussed in this report. Evidently ample funds in the past, though somewhat reduced at present, have not enabled the Cleveland Public Library to escape them. These problems are like children's diseases—both rich and poor have them, though they are more virulent among the poor. Such common problems which affect all public libraries are the depletion of book-stack space, the division of work between the professional and the nonprofessional, school-library service as related to public-library service, etc.

Recommendations on personnel should be considered by every administrator of a large public library as summarized in briefest form herewith:

1. The graded schedule of service should be studied with a view to simplification and clarification
2. A careful study of salary schedules should be undertaken, particularly in relation to the A.L.A. specifications and recommendations
3. A job analysis should be undertaken, perhaps by a staff committee, to differentiate as carefully as possible between professional and clerical duties
4. A personnel director should be appointed to take charge of all personnel administration
5. Greater attention should be devoted to induction training of new staff members
6. Provision should be made for conferences of the entire library staff
7. Staff participation in professional activities should be encouraged
8. A staff library should be established for the provision of professional books and periodicals
9. Experiments with improved types of efficiency rating should be introduced
10. The retirement age of sixty-five should, as soon as possible and without injustice, be rigidly adhered to
11. Greater opportunity should be afforded staff members to participate in administrative activities

The appraisal is thorough and searching. The following of its recommendations—with such modifications as experience may indicate to its present administrators—will undoubtedly assure the Cleveland Public Library of the retention of that high place which it has held for many years in the minds of librarians in this country and throughout the library world.

CHARLES H. COMPTON

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*Proceedings thirty-first annual conference Special Libraries Association, 1909-1939.* Concord, N.H.: Rumford Press, 1939. Pp. 163. \$2.00 (special price to S.L.A. members, \$1.00).

This is the second volume of the annual conference proceedings of the Special Libraries Association published as a unit rather than in sections in *Special libraries*. It includes many of the papers given at the general sessions, reports of group sessions, officers' reports, committee reports, special representatives' reports, and chapter reports. The variety and timeliness of the subjects given consideration are impressive.

The first general session, devoted to a discussion of professional training for special librarians, throws some light on the problems arising out of this extreme variety of subject interest. There seems to be general agreement that professional library training is essential, but there is the same unanimity of opinion as to the need for specialized subject training. When one considers the number and the scope of the groups reporting at this conference (ten groups—

biological sciences, commerce, financial, insurance, museum, newspaper, public business librarians, science-technology, social science, and university and college departmental librarians), one begins to understand the problem of Special Libraries Association members in their attempt to formulate standards for training for special librarians which will really meet the needs of the profession.

The format of the volume is attractive, and the proceedings are well edited. Unfortunately, there is no index. This lack, however, is no doubt caused by the fact that all the work is done on a volunteer basis. The proceedings are stimulating and informative for the librarian unable to attend the conference and, if indexed, would be more useful as reference material. The isolated or beginning special librarian will find particularly interesting the "Problems clinic" and the "Beginners' clinic." Everyone interested in librarianship will find useful information in the discussions of subject-heading work, classification, and source materials.

GRACE WEINER

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*Die Bibliothek des Instituts für Weltwirtschaft: Voraussetzungen und Grundlagen weltwirtschaftlicher Forschung.* By WILHELM GÜLICH. Jena: Verlag von Gustav Fischer, 1939. Pp. 87.

Bernhard Harms, the internationally known German economist who created and directed the Institut für Weltwirtschaft und Seeverkehr an der Universität Kiel, recognized from the outset that special collections were necessary to achieve the Institute's objectives. At the end of fourteen years the library included over 70,000 volumes. The need for combining these collections into an organic unit and for a complete reorganization of the library's structure then became apparent to Harms. In 1924 he appointed Wilhelm Gülich to direct the library. Under Gülich's leadership the library has grown to about 350,000 volumes and now represents one of the outstanding collections in the social sciences. The library's eminent position in this field has frequently been acknowledged; for example, Waples and Lasswell in their study on *National libraries and foreign scholarship* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1936) showed that the Institute's holdings in the social sciences equal and in many ways surpass those of the most famous library centers of the Old and New worlds.

From an examination of Gülich's report—which presents the library's principles of book selection, its technical processes, and the public services it offers—it appears that the library's policy, as it has been shaped by Gülich, has been largely responsible for this remarkable development.

The scope of the library is even wider than the name "Weltwirtschaft" might indicate. It includes not only material on the national economic sys-

tems and their relationships with other national economic systems but also the standard works from the fields which may serve as background—such as cultural and political history, law, geography, anthropology, biology, physiology, psychology. In its field of specialization the library aims at the highest possible completeness. An interesting feature is that memoirs, biographies, and novels dealing with great economists and important economic movements find a place in the collection along with laws, government reports, statistics, and scholarly writings. That completeness of the collection is a primary aim becomes still clearer when one compares the number of current publications acquired with the number of older publications obtained for the methodical filling of gaps. During the last eleven years these "supplements" made up 47 per cent of the total acquisitions. It is to the credit of the director that he managed to achieve this inclusiveness, despite limitations of funds, largely by encouragement of gifts and exchanges: in the last fourteen-year period only 20 per cent of the acquisitions represented purchases; 41 per cent were gifts; and the rest were secured mainly through exchange.

Gülich considers one of his chief tasks that of making materials available as soon as possible without sacrificing the quality and fulness of cataloging. Everything that is received and kept in the library, even the smallest pamphlet, is cataloged—a principle which, if strictly adhered to, may become too great a burden for a cataloging department. The library's catalog reveals the many ingenious ways by which Gülich has opened to the research worker numerous channels to bibliographic and subject matter—information which in other libraries must, to a large extent, be uncovered by the student himself.

Arrangement of books in the library is based on size rather than on subject. This scheme is described as very satisfactory by Gülich. One may wonder what would be the case if there were open access to the stacks.

This study first appeared in the *Weltwirtschaftlichen Archiv*. As this periodical is read chiefly by economists and political scientists Gülich emphasized aspects of the library appealing to these groups. However, he plans in a later study to consider problems of personnel and of administration and to describe more fully technical details. A study of this nature will be greatly welcomed by Gülich's fellow-librarians.

FRITZ VEIT

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*Children's catalog 1939 supplement to the fifth edition, 1936 (combined with 1937-1938 supplements): a dictionary catalog of 549 books and a classified list indicating subject headings.* New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. 157. Sold on service basis.

The 1939 cumulative supplement to the *Children's catalog* offers not only an opportunity for an evaluation of the volume itself but it invites comparison

with the fifth edition—a comparison unusually interesting, since the eleven specialists who checked the tentative list of books are, with three exceptions, the same who contributed to the large catalog of 1936.

The general pattern of the supplement follows that of previous volumes. From the technical standpoint, however, there are several important changes, owing in large part to the establishment in 1938 by the publishers of their special cataloging service. This service has been indicated in the classified section by the use of a "W" under the class number of each title for which cards are available. While these changes are doubtless necessary from the standpoint of economy and uniformity—in order to bring the *Children's catalog* more in line with the other volumes in the *Standard catalog* series—still the inevitable result is the sacrifice of the distinctly children's for adult's terminology. Perhaps the most striking example of this shift is the greatly increased use of the form heading "Fiction" instead of the traditional "Stories." The latter has been, curiously enough, retained for four important subjects—animals, plants, holidays, and Robin Hood. Thus we find "Wolverines—Stories," "Michigan—Fiction," "Farm life—Fiction," "Ducks—Stories," or again "Thanksgiving Day—Stories," and "Pilgrim Fathers—Fiction." Fictional material dealing with the Quakers has undergone constant change. In the 1937 supplement appears "Quakers—Stories"; the next year, "Quakers—Fiction," but at present the heading is "Friends, Society of—Fiction." On the other hand, the generic term "School stories" has been retained; but, doubtless in response to the interest in higher education, stories with a college background have been separated and assigned the caption "College stories." No explanation is given as to the basis for this differentiation, which certainly refutes the theory of uniformity.

For the specialized profession, however, omitting all material on the national folklore under the country of origin and placing it, subdivided by country, under the broad term "Folklore" will cause far more criticism, since in the elementary grades the study of a given country is often approached through or connected with the folklore. One exception should be noted; the folklore of Finland still appears, as a subheading, under the country, suggesting that even here this heroic land characteristically resists national extinction.

Aside from these perhaps minor changes the subject headings do act as a barometer of the sensitivity of children's books to modern educational and social movements. Such headings as "Labor and laboring classes," "Machinery in industry," "Corporations," and "Tennessee Valley Authority" have been brought out in response to recent developments in the social science curriculum in the junior high school. A much more liberal attitude toward controversial subjects on the part of the public toward their incorporation and acceptance in children's books is seen by the inclusion of "Evolution." Lastly, the tremendous demand by our youth of today for material on vocations accounts for such new subjects as "Opticians," "Veterinary medicine," "Li-



barians—Fiction," and "Department stores—Fiction." Reflection of current interests and enthusiasms of the modern age may be found in "Skis and ski running," "Badminton," "Pandas," and "Koalas." The trend toward adult terminology is exemplified by the use of "Batrachia," instead, as in previous volumes, of the more simple, "frogs," "salamanders."

The annotations form one of the most valuable features of the *Children's catalog*, and the new supplement is especially satisfactory in this respect. A wide variety of sources, cited from as many as thirty-five periodicals, newspaper and library lists, in addition to the detailed ones written by the editorial staff, are both descriptive and critical.

The primary use of the *Children's catalog* is, however, as an invaluable aid in book selection. During the three-year period covered by the supplement 549 titles, 51 editions, and 50 reprints have been added. As was the case in the main catalog, additional titles, editions, and reprints are suggested through the annotations, thereby greatly increasing the scope and value of the selected collection. That the titles listed are representative of the most important books since 1936 is borne out by the fact that a comparison with the similar list in *Booklist books* reveals a difference of only 5 titles out of more than 500 between these two standard aids.

A perspective, if brief, on the output of children's literature within the last three years and its relation to that of the past is afforded by an analysis of the classified catalog. The ratio of fiction to nonfiction is about 40 per cent, which is slightly more than in the main catalog, but lately there has been a decided decrease in the number of titles in folklore and literature in favor of technology, science, and general works. Another interesting trend is revealed through the books starred for first purchase where the biography occupies a fourth of all the nonfiction titles. The grade list, finally, shows that in the supplement 25 per cent of all the titles are grouped in the fourth grade, whereas in the main catalog the emphasis is on the fifth and sixth. On the other hand, twice as many titles appear for the primary grades as in 1936, which would indicate that there has been a definite attempt to provide worth-while children's books for the elementary grades or that the grading has been lowered.

On the whole, the 1939 supplement maintains the fine tradition of its predecessors as a valuable aid for both small and large libraries; but, from the technical standpoint, tends to assume more and more of an adult atmosphere. In its book selection, annotations, grade placement, and subjects treated it offers an interesting and satisfactory answer to the ever present query, "Whither children's books?"

HELEN MARTIN ROOD

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*School library management.* By MARTHA WILSON. 6th ed. rev. and rew. by ALTHEA M. CURRIN. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. 169. \$1.25.

Ever since its first appearance in 1917, *School library management* by Martha Wilson has been the indispensable tool of inexperienced librarians and

teachers who have been called upon to organize a library in a school. The many editions through which it has passed testify to its continued usefulness. Recent changes in school library management, brought about by the rapid development of school libraries, have made necessary this new edition, revised and completely rewritten, by Althea Currin.

Miss Currin's varied experience as a school librarian and as a teacher in library schools in different parts of the country has amply qualified her for the revision of this manual. The picture she gives of school libraries and their management is therefore authentic. The reader feels this authenticity in the practical suggestions and advice given clearly and concisely.

The first eight chapters of the book are addressed to the school administrator, and the remaining chapters to the school librarian. This will seem to everyone who has had any experience in school library work a very sensible arrangement, for, no matter how competent and enthusiastic the librarian may be, the library cannot function fully if the administrator of the school does not have a true conception of its place in the school organism and does not, therefore, give it the support it needs. In her opening chapter, "The library laboratory," the author gives her interpretation of the school library idea of today—namely, that the library is the service center for the entire school: "Books, a system of organization, a caretaker are all present in today's school library as in the past, but its success depends not on what it has but on what it accomplishes." This idea of service is stressed throughout the entire book and is the criterion whereby alternative policies, methods, and even processes are evaluated.

The succeeding chapters in this first part of the book take up such topics as administration, the librarian, school library standards, the school library unit, equipment, and finances. The chapter on the school librarian is excellent. Both administrators and librarians will read this with profit. In her chapter headed "The school library unit," the author discusses the old-type classroom library, the library-study-hall arrangement, and the central library. Though strongly favoring the central library plan, preferably a central library adjacent to large study halls, Miss Currin does concede that under certain conditions the library-study-hall arrangement may prove successful. She gives several arguments used by those who advocate this plan, but omits one strong argument in its favor, namely, that under this plan *all* pupils of the school are regularly exposed to good books and other library materials.

In the second part of the book written for the librarian many of the chapters follow quite closely those of earlier editions and take up the usual divisions of the librarian's work—such as organization, book selection, cataloging, and loan routines. Several useful new chapters appear, however, covering inventory, reports, budgets, and pupil assistants. In spite of new material this edition has actually fewer pages than previous ones, since sample forms and many lists and outlines are omitted. This material was a useful feature of earlier editions, but recent simplified texts on classification and cataloging and

other tools for those untrained in library techniques make its inclusion here unnecessary. Many helpful suggestions are given in every chapter. Among the most practical is the general suggestion at the beginning of the librarian's portion of the book that the school librarian have at hand, while reading this part, a copy of the latest catalog of a reliable supply house—this to illustrate the text which follows. Summaries at the end of most chapters are another helpful feature.

The last five chapters, grouped under the heading "Service," are among the most interesting in the book. The headings of these chapters are "Use and abuse of books," "Use of the library," "Instruction in its use," "Service to the classroom," and "Cooperation with public libraries." Problems commonly met in school library work are frankly discussed here, and many examples are given of ways in which the library may approach its ideal as the service center of the school.

The chapter on library instruction is a truthful picture of the changing status of library instruction in schools. Ten or fifteen years ago almost every school librarian carefully compiled a course of library lessons which she gave at stated intervals to students who, for the most part, did not feel the slightest need for such instruction. Often these lessons were given in English classes, yet they usually remained a thing apart. In many schools library lessons are still so given, but recently many school librarians have set about to integrate library instruction with the work of regular classes. In her chapter on this topic, Miss Currin describes this changed viewpoint when she describes the modern library course of study which "should look more like an index than a syllabus, as it is an integrated part of all other courses. It may have its general objectives, its content, and its bibliography, but all of them should be given in terms of the activities of some other course."

Three appendixes include a statement of the school library requirements of both the Southern and the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, a list of accredited library schools, and a bibliography to supplement the numerous references given in the text. All of these appendixes are useful—the list of accredited library schools seems a particularly wise inclusion.

A question which quite naturally will arise in many minds in considering this new *School library management* is the extent to which it parallels *The library in the school*, by Lucile Fargo, a new edition of which has recently been published. While it is true that these books do overlap somewhat in content, nevertheless each has a distinct contribution to make to the literature of the school library. Miss Fargo's book, which is a textbook for library schools, represents the broad survey of the library in the school including its philosophy, organization, and management. Miss Currin's book is a handbook for the administrator and school librarian, telling them briefly and clearly what to do in managing a school library. Both books should be in every school

library of any size. In the opinion of this reviewer, *School library management* should be a first purchase, not only for all school libraries, but for the professional libraries of administrators of all public-school systems.

ANNA MCCAGUE

*Technical High School Library*  
Omaha, Nebraska

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*A handbook of classification and cataloguing for school and college librarians.* By MARGARET S. TAYLOR. ("Practical library handbooks," No. 9.) London: Allen & Unwin, 1939. Pp. 120. 5s. net (through H. W. Wilson).

The emphasis of this book is on the working technique of classification and cataloging, limited, as the title shows, to application in school and college libraries. Miss Taylor, with experience as editor of the Northern Union Catalogue in England and as lecturer in cataloging and classification at the London School of Librarianship, has been able to compile a great number of practical points and to present them in perspective against a background of basic rules of classification and cataloging.

After stating the purpose of classification, explaining how it works, and giving the points to be considered in adopting a scheme, Miss Taylor describes and discusses the three schemes she thinks best suited to a school library: Dewey, because of its wide use; and the Cheltenham and Bliss schemes because of the appropriateness of their subject arrangement. Although there is no detailed discussion of any other scheme, the school librarian can herself carry over the method used in evaluating Dewey, Cheltenham, and Bliss and apply it to any scheme in which she is interested. Practical advice on the actual process of classifying traverses all steps from determining the subject content of the book—"It is a good habit to suspect a 'snag' in every book and never to classify by the title alone"—through the upkeep of classification schedules to the lettering and shelf guiding of the books. "Even an experienced classifier has to reverse decisions occasionally, so that the beginner will be well advised to avoid an indelible method of marking."

The treatment of cataloging is in accordance with the initial statement that in a school library the catalog is principally a finding-list and not a bibliographical tool. Intricacies of bibliographical description and rules en masse are avoided, and attention is given merely to the points likely to be encountered frequently in school library work. Fifteen essential rules are summarized at the end of the discussion of author entries; ten more at the end of the section on title entries. The discussion of subject cataloging includes dictionary, alphabetical-classed, and classified arrangements. The evaluation of the alphabetical-classed catalog is not favorable to adoption.

The uninitiated school librarian, working without benefit of help from an experienced person, should find this handbook very helpful because of the

thoroughness with which it explains minute details of practice. The student preparing for an examination should appreciate its terse, direct style and condensation of essential information. American librarians should find interesting the description of the Cheltenham classification scheme, made particularly for school libraries, first fully published in 1937, and as yet not widely mentioned in American library literature.

Features which might have been included but which are lacking are discussions of filing, analytics, and treatment of nonbook material (clippings, pictures, films, etc.), a list of supplementary reading, and pictorial illustrations.

JENNETTE E. HITCHCOCK

Yale University Library  
New Haven, Connecticut

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*Elementary cataloguing: a textbook for the new cataloguer.* By ALAN F. JONES. ("Librarian professional textbooks," No. 2.) Gravesend, England: Alex J. Philip, 1939. Pp. 54.

As implied in the title and stated in the Introduction, this book is intended for the beginner in cataloging. Although not planned to cover the ground required for the intermediate examination of the Library Association, it gives hints as to what to study. The style is very direct and simple; the tone, elementary.

Having set forth the purpose of the book and explained the difference between cataloging and classification, the author proceeds to summarize what the catalog should provide; the different physical forms which catalogs have taken, together with the chief advantages of each type; and the differences between the dictionary and the classed catalog. These are followed by some guiding principles for selecting subject headings for a catalog and a simple explanation of cross-references. The author's next step is to analyze the Joint Code (A.L.A. catalog code), pointing out the differences between the British and the American edition, and some of the reasons for them. This is important, as it is information of interest and is not readily found elsewhere.

The author enumerates in order the processes involved in cataloging a book, pointing out which aid or personal authority is consulted at each step—e.g., the author heading must conform to the Joint Code, the chief cataloger or librarian must be consulted with regard to the series note and series entry.

There are brief sections on other duties of the cataloger—on class lists and bulletins, since they are frequently prepared by the cataloger; on routine in the catalog department; on cataloging for a library system; and, at the end, a tabulated summary of the cataloger's duties.

The text's greatest use will, no doubt, be in England for the group for which it was definitely written. It would, however, be helpful to anyone working out cataloging for himself. And it would have some value in American library

schools for beginning students in cataloging who might read it after one or two lessons in practical cataloging as a review and restatement of some of the fundamental points.

SUSAN GREY AKERS

*School of Library Science  
University of North Carolina*

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*Archives and libraries: papers presented at the 1939 conference of the American Library Association representing the joint program of the Committee on Archives and Libraries of the A.L.A., the Pacific Coast Members of the Society of American Archivists and the Historical Records Survey.* Edited by A. F. KUHLMAN. Chicago: American Library Association, 1939. Pp. 108. \$1.75 (planographed).

*Archives and libraries*, formerly issued as Part II of *Public documents*, has now, in its third number, reached separate publication status. (Incidentally, it is to be hoped that *Public documents* will survive its present financial crisis and a valuable series be continued.) This latest contribution to archival science ranges over a wide field: descriptions of several notable collections and conditions under which these collections are accessible; cataloging and other questions relating to organization and preservation; discussions of how historians can make most effective use of archives and manuscripts; progress of federal surveys of manuscript resources; and the wider distribution, through photography, of important historical records.

A substantial portion of the volume deals with the Historical Records Survey. The Survey's accomplishments to date are reported in the inventorying of archives, the listing of early American imprints, and the publication of guides to historical manuscript collections. Luther H. Evans, the project's director, outlines an ambitious and varied program of calendaring, indexing, and publishing for the future. Dorsey Hyde of the National Archives emphasizes several essential aspects of the Survey, notably the need for improved care of local records and keeping the Survey's inventories up to date by such devices as union catalogs. Another phase, the proper utilization of the rich manuscript resources unearthed by this project, is dealt with by Theodore C. Blegen, who is preparing, under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council, a manual for "community historical workers" on the use of original sources and the writing of local history.

As Dr. Kuhlman points out in his Introduction, lack of cataloging codes or rules has constantly handicapped custodians of public archives and manuscripts in the organization of materials. The problem is still in an unsettled state, but a report from the National Archives, by Evangeline Thurber of the cataloging staff, shows that a tentative code is beginning to take shape there, based on actual experience with huge quantities of federal archives. A sound beginning toward a permanent code for historical manuscript collections was

made in the preliminary manual issued by the Minnesota Historical Society in 1936, and here described by its author, Grace Lee Nute.

The three collections appropriately selected for discussion at the San Francisco Conference are all in the West, and continue the descriptions of regional collections started in the 1938 volume. Manuscripts in the famous Bancroft Library at the University of California include a mass of state and provincial archives, memoirs of pioneers, and allied materials brought together by H. H. Bancroft in the writing of his histories of the western states. The Spanish Archives in New Mexico—now deposited with the New Mexico Historical Society—is another distinctive collection, extending from the early Spanish and Mexican regimes in the seventeenth century to modern times. The third major collection described is the Huntington Library's extraordinarily valuable English and American historical manuscripts, numbering hundreds of thousands of items and covering a period of eight centuries.

The three collections just mentioned have used microphotography extensively for collecting, preserving, and making materials available. Three papers discuss their methods and the types of work performed by camera. Vernon D. Tate of the National Archives, in a fourth paper, considers some of the numerous potentialities of microphotography in dealing with archives and manuscripts.

The group of papers presented in this volume is a very useful addition to archival literature. It is also an indication of the growing interest among librarians, historians, and others in the primary records of our civilization.

ROBERT B. DOWNS

New York University  
New York City

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*What to read: prepared with the aid of members of the faculties of the University of Michigan.* Compiled by EDITH THOMAS, FRED L. DIMOCK, and NELIS R. KAMPENGA. ("Alumni reading lists," ser. 3.) Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1939. Pp. xii+285. \$1.25.

The third series of the University of Michigan "Alumni reading lists" appears with a new title which should increase its appeal for the nonprofessional reader. The book lists included have been made for the mature and interested reader seeking authoritative suggestions in varied fields. This collection of well-prepared lists has a wider appeal than merely to University of Michigan graduates, and the volume will serve many purposes for librarians as well as for general readers.

To the readers' adviser, confronted daily with problems of selection and evaluation, with the combination of books to meet stated individual needs on varying levels, this book will be of especial interest. It is provocative and original in many ways. The old and new books are arranged to complement



and to supplement each other. Annotations are terse, pointed, and adequate. They may well serve as models of satisfying brevity. The lists are helpfully divided under subheads which arrange books logically, but not too logically.

The lists are sufficiently authoritative and inclusive to increase justifiably the self-respect of the reader who follows through the suggestions. They are not obvious or ready-made. They do not in any form suggest the required or collateral reading from which the mature reader turns away.

The length of these lists is interesting to the librarian concerned with offering intelligent assistance in selection to the mature reader. It is easy to add one satisfying book after another in building such lists. The staff which has made these selections has realistically faced the problem of aid in selecting for the reader. There are books enough to cover the necessary important aspects of the subjects, but the difficulties of choice for the reader have been kept in mind in the preparation of the list as a whole.

In addition to all the usual subjects one would expect to find in such a compilation—philosophy, psychology, economics, history, and literature—there are suggestions on business administration, engineering, law, speech, industrial relations, etc. Special subjects are handled from the angle of the nonprofessional reader.

The lack of an index is much to be regretted and makes the use of the book more difficult than need be. The Table of Contents is rather arbitrarily arranged. Nevertheless, this will prove to be an invaluable book for the librarian's desk—a reminder that the library contains good old books as well as shiny new ones.

JENNIE M. FLEXNER

*New York Public Library*

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*Bibliothèques agricoles dans le monde et bibliothèques spécialisées dans les sujets se rapportant à l'agriculture.* ("Institut international d'agriculture.") Rome: Villa Umberto I, 1939. Pp. [xx]+311.

This directory, based principally on returns from questionnaires sent out by the library of the International Institute of Agriculture, was compiled by Dr. Sigmund Frauendorfer, the librarian of the Institute. We hasten to join in the hopes expressed in the Introduction that the individual student may profit from the opportunity which such a directory affords him to acquaint himself with agricultural-library resources both in his own and in other countries and that the book will likewise serve as a stimulus to agricultural librarians themselves.

The contents are divided under the four continents and Oceania, the major subdivisions offering an alphabetic arrangement of the French titles of the various nations, with minor subdivisions by states, provinces, and cities. The annotations under each library are given first in French and are repeated in

English. Data regarding the following types of libraries are included: general agricultural libraries of over 2,000 volumes; agricultural libraries specialized in particular subjects, including small libraries; and agricultural collections in general libraries (limited mainly to university or college libraries).

The following information regarding each agricultural library was sought through the questionnaire:

1. The history of the library (at least the date of founding)
2. Collections (subjects represented in the library; size of the whole collection; special collection)
3. Library administration (cataloging and classification systems; staff, etc.)
4. Use of the library (hours of opening, reading and reference rooms; external loans; annual average of readers and of circulation)
5. Relations with other libraries (interlibrary exchanges of publications and of duplicates; interlibrary loans within the country and with foreign countries)
6. Publications edited by the library
7. Bibliography of writings on the library

A first selection of addresses for the questionnaire was made from *Minerva* and *Index generalis*, and this was supplemented by various national source-books and by the lists of research and educational institutions published since 1930 by the International Institute of Agriculture.

As the Introduction frankly warns, the directory is by no means free from "errors, imperfections and omissions." Certain libraries are included merely by names, without any supplementary information. Of the fifty-one land-grant college libraries, Alaska is omitted entirely. The seating capacities of the various reading-rooms in the land-grant colleges are given for less than half of the fifty-one. Occasionally, returns on the questionnaire were misinterpreted. At Michigan State College, for instance, eleven departmental libraries are officially recognized in various fields of instruction each of which is clearly recognizable as a laboratory science. The "branch" collections are shelved in rooms adjoining laboratories rather than actually "in" them.

Russian libraries, to which the questionnaire was sent twice, amounted, according to data taken from various sources, to nearly four hundred. Replies received totaled only about forty. It was deemed advisable to omit the U.S.S.R. entirely in the hope of securing full information on Russian agricultural libraries for a second edition.

Much of the directory data refers to the years 1935 and 1936, and certainly the book is now being reviewed somewhat belatedly. It was issued from Rome in July, 1939.

Imperfect as the present edition is, it should prove a useful tool and a stimulus to the issuance of more comprehensive and accurate editions in years to come. When the committee on recruiting for the soon-to-be-formed Agricultural Libraries Subsection of the A.C.R.L. takes up its duties, a mailing list is now conveniently at hand. This is to mention but a single instance in which the book will prove helpful. All who are interested will almost surely agree

that in many other significant ways Dr. Frauendorfer's compilation will prove of value to every alert agricultural librarian from Belgium to Zanzibar.

JACKSON E. TOWNE

*Michigan State College  
of Agriculture and Applied Science  
East Lansing, Michigan*

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*Sources of information: a handbook on the publications of the League of Nations.*

By A. C. DE BREYCHA-VAUTHIER; Preface by JAMES T. SHOTWELL. New York: Columbia University Press, 1939. Pp. 118. \$1.00.

Doctor De Breycha-Vauthier was educated in law and in political science. For some years he has been chief of the Legal and Political Division of the League library. This should vouch for his competence to contribute a helpful and practical research aid to the voluminous League documentation.

That his book at once challenges comparison with Marie Carroll's *Key to League of Nations documents placed on public sale, 1920-29* and its four supplements has been apparent to the author as well as to Professor Shotwell, who, in the Preface, recognizes this latest volume as "a somewhat parallel work." But Professor Shotwell is not altogether happy in his attempt to discover the precise difference between the two books which will justify the De Breycha-Vauthier handbook: "The author of this book has wisely chosen to make it a guide for the intelligent researcher rather than a mere satisfaction for the cataloger."

This not only belittles Miss Carroll's work but seems to slur all painstaking cataloging. Reference librarians and the researchers whom they serve—or who serve themselves—must always depend most upon well-made catalogs. Despite the constant study and effort of catalogers to make the catalogs of large reference libraries as simple as possible without impairing utmost utility—and there is grave danger that under pressure from impatient scholars or crusading catalogers this effort may go too far—catalogs must always appear to many users besides Professor Shotwell "to bewilder one with a multitude of unimportant detail." Such detailed catalogs, while costly to make and to maintain, are yet essential and they are permanent. The catalogs of the Bibliothèque Nationale, the British Museum, and the Library of Congress are fixed stars in a firmament which no meteoric Spofford or Magliabechi ever can dim or displace.

As stated in the Introduction, the author's aim is

to indicate to students and research workers where and how they can find materials not only on political questions but also in the fields of economics, law and social problems or on military health and transport questions as well as on numerous other subjects—to enable a wide public as well as the reference librarian to see at a glance where to find in the vast mass of information published by the League the material he specially requires.

Surely this is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

The author's method:

Since League documents as a rule contain detailed references to earlier related material, it is comparatively easy to collect all information published by the League on a given question, once the most recent central document has been traced. This book mentions such central documents and gives the necessary indications for further research.

This is done in sixty pages where about four hundred such "central documents" are listed under a dozen principal subject headings. These selected "central documents" cover the life of the League, 1919-38. The alphabetic subject index which opens the way to them contains about the same number of entries for nineteen years as does the index to the fourth supplement to Miss Carroll's *Key*, which lists League publications for but three years.

Dr. De Breycha-Vauthier's handbook lists only publications of the League secretariat proper. Hence it will be of negligible value to libraries that receive only the publications of one or another of the allied organizations—such as the Permanent Court of International Justice or the International Labour Office.

In libraries receiving all or many of the League publications this new handbook may usefully stand beside the volumes of Miss Carroll's *Key*, at least until its fifth supplement appears; for, as its references cover nineteen years in one volume, it may often yield a desired reference in less time than the five-volume *Key*, thus fulfilling the hope of its prefatory sponsor that it may "go straight to the heart of the problems which it covers." A half-dozen "Annexes" contain useful information about the League and a selected bibliography of thirty-seven titles, ten of which are American.

JAMES I. WYER

*Salt Lake City, Utah*

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*Bibliography on consumer education.* By GEORGE C. MANN. New York: Harper & Bros., 1939. Pp. ix+286. \$4.00.

This volume, compiled by the chief of the Division of Adult and Continuation Education, California State Department of Education, is an attempt to bring together material on the consumer movement. It is not a complete or exhaustive treatment, "but it is believed that a satisfactory sampling of the important phases of the field has been achieved" (p. vii). There are six major divisions to the book: "Consumer economics," "Information on purchasing," "Teaching consumer education," "References," "General," and "Appendixes." In all, 1,981 titles have been listed; all but two (657 and 658) have been annotated.

Each of the first twenty-two chapters is divided into three parts: books, periodical references, and pamphlets and monographs. For books, pamphlets, and monographs, the author, title, place of publication, publisher, date of publication, and pages are given; for periodicals, the author, title, periodical,

volume, date, and pages are listed. The appendixes include an author and a subject index.

The difficulty with this, as with any selective bibliography, is that the user cannot tell on what basis materials have been included or excluded. The assertion, quoted above, that "a satisfactory sampling" is here to be found, suggests or implies that the compiler has looked at all or most of the material in the field before he has excluded any and that he has studied all the major consumer movements before going to press with his book.

There is a hint of the compiler's attitude toward the consumer movement in his Preface: "There is a distinct movement away from the sensational exposure type of consumer education which predominated during the early history of the movement, to the constructive phase which is now being ushered in." If we search diligently through the Bibliography we will find just one reference to this earlier movement, and this is buried in a footnote to Carpenter's *Dollars and sense* (item 5). Here is the full annotation: "A thoughtful answer to Chase's *Your money's worth*. Presents the viewpoint of an average business man. Need for consumer education stressed." If this answer is so valuable, why is Chase's book not listed? Why, indeed, are none of the books from the early part of the movement given in this volume? Why are four Vanguard Press books (Kallett and Schlink's *100,000,000 guinea pigs*, Phillips' *Skin deep*, R. L. Palmer and Greenberg's *Facts and frauds in women's hygiene*, D. H. Palmer and Crooks's *Millions on wheels*) not referred to, when there are sections into which each of these items could easily fit? Why is T. S. Harding's *The popular practice of fraud*, a remarkable and important study of 1935, not given, when his earlier *The joy of ignorance* is listed?

Are these questions all to be answered with the simple statement that the compiler has a definite bias in favor of the businessman's viewpoint as over against that of the consumer-writer who may pen a "sensational exposure"? One hopes vigorously that this is not the answer. But is the largest consumer nonprofit testing organization in this country (present paid membership in excess of 90,000) referred to? Yes, but only in the annotation to a five-page magazine article which considers the career of Arthur Kallett: "A look at the not entirely consistent career of one of advertising's arch enemies and head of the Consumers' [sic] Union" (p. 9, item 57). Nowhere else is Consumers Union mentioned, though its important *Reports* are issued monthly and sold on newsstands as well as to subscribers (even the conservative New York Public Library has a full file of these *Reports* listed in its card catalog). Nor is Consumers Research, an older organization, and its publications mentioned. Is this a "satisfactory sampling" of the consumer movement, when two large consumers' testing organizations are not seriously considered, when their publications seem to have been studiously ignored? Whatever the reason for this omission, certain it is that references to and consideration of the two great consumer clubs in this country should have been included.

A serious bibliographical drawback is the book's failure to list complete

pagination for books; everywhere the introductory pages have been omitted. Thus, item 9 should show "xxii, 360 pp.," not merely "360 pp." This criticism applies to every volume listed in the bibliography. In 94 items, further, no pagination at all is given; in 12 periodical items the volume number is omitted; and the authors of items 88 through 94 are not listed in the author index at the back of the volume. In many instances the author index gives the author's first names in full, whereas only initials are to be found in the main section of the book (so with items 73, 77, 100, 106, and 111).

The following are duplicates: items 737 and 741; 974 and 967-68, 970; 1695 and 1884, 1898, 1932, 1966; 176 and 199.

There were mistakes in the following items:

#### Use of Apostrophe in Magazine Titles

- 48, 1392. *Harpers* should be *Harper's Magazine*
- 213, 276, 909, 1004. *Readers Digest* should be *Reader's Digest*
- 1514. *Scribners* should be *Scribner's Magazine*
- 1630 and 1634. *Wilson's Bulletin* should be *Wilson Bulletin*

#### Titles

- 18. "On the trail of the trail of the elusive consumer" is obviously wrong
- 19. *Printers' Ink Weekly* should be *Printers' Ink*; throughout bibliography
- 162. Should be titled: "Wanted, Consumers"
- 244. Should be titled: *Consumer protection; how it can be secured*
- 1273. Should be: *Notices of judgment under the Food and Drugs Act*
- 1571. Should be: *The photographic buyers' handbook*

#### Authors

- 61. Author is C. R. Crews
- 176. Edwin G. Nourse did not help to write this book
- 345. First name is Friedrich
- 616. Authors are Myra Curtis and Hugh Townshend
- 737. First author is (Mrs.) Cora Lovisa (Brackett) Brown
- 741. Authors are not Rose Cora and Bob Brown but rather Cora Brown, Rose Brown, etc.
- 1008. Author is Thomas Swann Harding, not Thomas Harding Swann
- 1571. Authors are A. R. Lambert and Consumers Union

#### Pages

- 6. Pages are xviii, 596
- 108. Pages are 113 or 115, according to whether published in New York or London, but not 128
- 162. Pages are 433-447
- 176. Pages are 272
- 244. Pages are vii, 207
- 316. Pages are 94-95
- 433. Volume is 29; pages are 181-189
- 439. Pages are 703-704

441. Pages are 142-143  
 737. Date is 1938  
 1571. Date is 1939

## Lack of Consistency

159. *The Forum*; yet *Forum* in 362  
 150. *The Nation*; yet *Nation* in 1258  
 428. *The New Republic*; yet *New Republic* in 510  
 1302. *The Saturday Evening Post*; yet *Saturday Evening Post* in 1311.

There is still room for a bibliography on the consumer movement.

THEODORE G. EHRSAM

Graduate School  
 New York University

*A select bibliography of British history, 1660-1760.* By CLYDE LECLARE GROSE.  
 Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939. Pp. xxv + 507. \$9.00.

*A bibliography of British history (1700-1715): with special reference to the reign of Queen Anne*, Vol. III. By WILLIAM THOMAS MORGAN and CHLOE SENER MORGAN. ("Indiana University studies," Nos. 119-22.) Bloomington, Ind.: University of Indiana, 1939. Pp. viii + 705. \$8.00.

Professor Grose has performed the valuable and difficult task of compressing the bibliography of a whole century of British history into one volume of moderate size. The work contains some eight thousand titles relating to the period 1660-1760; of these, slightly under half appear as major numbered entries, and the rest are added in smaller type under the main entries. Grose lists—frequently with critical comments—collections of source material, collections of unpublished manuscripts, contemporary writings, and later studies; and he covers most of the fields of history: general, travel, constitutional, diplomatic, military, naval, economic, social, religious, cultural, local, and colonial.

The organization, though somewhat elaborate, is clear; and the Index, as far as this reviewer has used it, is complete and accurate. It is inevitable in a highly selective bibliography of this sort that the specialist will learn nothing new about his particular field, that he will notice a few striking omissions, and that he will think that certain works might well be added to the exclusion of others. But, judging by the entries in the fields with which the reviewer is most familiar, anyone consulting the works listed by Grose will eventually come upon all that is important.

A few limitations of the work call for additional comment. Occasionally the entries are too brief. For example, the note under the *Monthly review* (No. 107), "Indexed to 1789 by Benjamin C. Nagle (Oxf. 1934)," indicates neither the limitations nor the value of Nagle's book; it does not pretend to be a subject index, but it does give the authorship of the anonymous reviews from the



publisher's marked copy. Again, a more elaborate system of cross-reference would be very useful. Certainly the student who needs to be told that "the best critical work of the period is Pope's poetic *Essay on criticism*" would appreciate cross-references suggesting, for example, the importance of Hume's *Essays* for economic theory and political theory. Finally, a couple of additional divisions under cultural history would be of great value. Grose has avoided the difficulty of deciding who is a philosopher and who is not by having no separate section on philosophy and by omitting the word from the Index; but the result is that books on the history of philosophy in the period are mostly omitted, and Locke's philosophical works appear under "Political thought," Berkeley's under "Selected works and biographies (chiefly Anglican)," and Hume's under "Deism." Again, certain studies which are omitted might well have been included in a section on the popular thought of the period. Those people who consider, for example, A. O. Lovejoy's scattered articles as among the most valuable contributions to an understanding of the ideas of the period will be disappointed to find only two of them listed—and those without title and without any indication of their importance.

A short list of corrections and of additional titles that must have been overlooked rather than deliberately omitted are the following:

P. 11. Under No. 104 add Samuel Ayscough, *A general index to the first fifty-six volumes of the Gentleman's magazine* (2 vols.; London, 1789).

P. 62. The date of publication of No. 551 should obviously be 1834–50 and not a century later.

P. 82. Jacob Viner's article (No. 772) appears "substantially revised, recast, and extended" as chaps. i and ii of his *Studies in the theory of international trade* (New York, 1937), and the "valuable bibliography" in the footnotes is collected in the volume (pp. 602–12).

P. 119. Under No. 1190 add G. D. Burtchaell and T. U. Sadleir, *Alumni Dublinenses* (London, 1924).

Pp. 123–24. Under "Witchcraft" add G. L. Kittredge, *Witchcraft in Old and New England* (Cambridge, Mass., 1929).

P. 165. Under "Literature: general works: bibliography and reference" add "English literature of the Restoration and eighteenth century: a current bibliography," *Philological quarterly*, 1926—, successively by R. S. Crane, L. I. Bredvold, and R. P. Bond; *Annual bibliography of English language and literature*, edited for the Modern Humanities Research Association (Cambridge, 1921—); and *The year's work in English studies*, edited for the English Association (London, 1922—).

P. 168. Under "Literary and foreign relations: France" add D. F. Bond *et al.*, "Anglo-French and Franco-American studies: a current bibliography," *Romanic review*, 1938—.

P. 170. Case's bibliography (under No. 1728) is of *poetical*, not *political* miscellanies; and Margoliouth's edition (under No. 1733) is of Marvell's *Poems and letters*, not *lectures*.

P. 171. Under No. 1739 add *The prose works of Alexander Pope*, ed. Norman Ault (Oxford, 1936—). The new edition of Pope's *Poetical works*, under the general editorship of J. E. Butt (London, 1939—), probably began to appear too late for inclusion.

P. 175. Under "Character portrayal and biography" add Gwendolen Murphy, *A bibliography of English character-books, 1608-1700* (Oxford, 1925).

Pp. 187-89. Under "Mathematics and physical science" add E. A. Burt, *The metaphysical foundations of modern physical science* (London, 1925).

The third volume of Professor Morgan's bibliography of British history from 1700 to 1715, now with Mrs. Morgan's name on the title-page, brings the monumental work near completion. The first two sections of the volume, entitled "Source materials published in 1717 and later" (1,276 items) and "Correspondence, autobiographies, diaries, and journals" (552 items), list titles with little or no comment. The third section, entitled "Periodicals, including newspapers and annuals (1700-1715)," contains, in addition to the 344 entries, a few of which seem not to have appeared in previous bibliographies, the pertinent facts about the publication of many of the periodicals. In this chapter a chronological index similar to the one in the Crane and Kaye *Census* would be most useful.

The fourth section, entitled "Plays and other dramatic works," is the longest and most pretentious in the volume, and as such it calls for more detailed consideration. The chapter begins with a fifteen-page introduction on the drama and the stage during the Restoration and early eighteenth century; and while this account is not much better or worse than others of a similar length, its utility in the present volume is not apparent, for it will seem oversimplified to the specialist, and the beginning student will hardly turn here for his first introduction to the drama of the period. Then follow a list of bibliographical aids and various useful tables and lists, and finally a "Critical bibliography of the plays by Queen Anne dramatists." In this bibliography are included *all* the plays of dramatists any of whose plays were first produced or published between 1700 and 1715; and, while such inclusion may be "clearly the logical procedure," the result is that only slightly over half the 540 titles belong to the period with which the work is concerned. In the case of Henry Carey, to take an extreme example, one play belongs to the latter part of 1715 and the other ten to the years 1722-39. I have compared about a quarter of the titles in the bibliography with the "Hand-list of plays" in Allardyce Nicoll's *A history of early eighteenth century drama, 1700-1750* (Cambridge, 1925), which the Morgans have used in preparing their work, and the results are of some interest. The Morgans have a few titles not in Nicoll; Nicoll has at least one author whom the Morgans seem to have overlooked (Roger Boyle, Earl of Orrery, whose *Altemira* was first published, according to Nicoll, in 1701). The Morgans, in general, give a more complete list of the editions of the plays; Nicoll usually gives a fuller list of the dates of performances. In many cases the Morgans have a more exact date of first performance or of publication, but Nicoll has various exact dates not used by the Morgans (see, e.g., Nos. 10, 42, 44, 49, and 56 in the Morgans' list). And in at least three cases (Nos. 86, 93, 96), when the Morgans say that Nicoll does not give an exact date of first performance, the table of performances under

the play in his check list gives exactly the same date as that given by the Morgans. Since it is clear, then, that the Morgans have not checked their bibliography at all consistently with Nicoll's, the reader is left in doubt as to their conclusions when they differ from him without giving any reason for their difference (see, e.g., No. 53, where Nicoll places the first recorded production five days earlier and at a different theater).

The final section of the volume, entitled "Secondary materials," is, in spite of its 2,166 titles, a little disappointing. First, the attempt in a list of this sort should be, it seems to the reviewer, either one of completeness or of selection according to some standard of importance. But the Morgans have attempted neither the one nor the other; on the one hand, the list is, any specialist in the field will agree, "a far cry, indeed, from being complete," and, on the other, many works listed are "unworthy of serious consideration by the historical scholar." Second, critical annotation on the titles in this section, which, we are told, was originally planned but finally abandoned for lack of space, is badly needed. Surely it would have been better, if necessary, to take the requisite space from the chapter on drama by omitting the rather futile critical comments on the plays or by limiting the plays in the list to the years 1700-1715.

The one feature of this work most open to criticism—a feature for which, I am sure, the Morgans are not responsible—is the small number of copies printed. Only one hundred copies of this volume are for sale, and, contrary to what is said in the prospectus sent with it, Volume I is out of print and has been, I believe, for a couple of years. The Morgans complain that they have not been able "to have access to the very expensive, limited editions of several bibliographies covering the period"; since books do disappear from libraries and since many sets will be scattered among different reviewers, their own work may in a few years fall into this class of inaccessible bibliographies. Volume IV will contain, in addition to a section on unpublished manuscripts, the index to the whole work; and it will be eagerly awaited by those fortunate enough to have the first three volumes.

ARTHUR FRIEDMAN

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*Modern drama, 1900-1938: a select list of plays published since 1900, and of works on dramatic theory and other related subjects.* London: Library Association, County Libraries' Section, 1939. Pp. v+77.

This is a catalog compiled chiefly for the benefit of amateurs who face the several problems of putting on a play—from the early problem of play selection to such quickly following problems as acting, setting, costuming, and lighting the play. In addition to a brief Introduction and a title index of plays, the book contains lists of full-length plays; one-act and other short plays; children's plays; mime, puppet plays, tableaux; pageant and open-air

plays; radio plays; sketches, monologues, etc.; collections of plays by various authors; collections of plays for children; and books about the drama, this section being divided between the captions "Production and stagecraft" and "Dramatic theory and criticism." The number of titles listed varies a great deal, as would be expected—the section on shorter plays leads with 1,086 titles; the section on full-length plays comes next with 780; and the section on radio plays trails at the end with only 4 titles, having been nosed out by the list of 5 books on playwriting. After each play title is a descriptive phrase—such as "comedy on the education of a Cockney flower girl" for *Pygmalion*, or "sociological drama on the anomalies of the law" for *The silver box*. Only rarely do the descriptive phrases miss entirely, and then because of a transatlantic unawareness. Thus, although most of us look upon librarians as uncannily accurate, these compilers indicate their human fallibility by describing O'Neill's *Ah, wilderness!* as a "comedy of life in the Middle West."

Indeed, it would be largely because of discrepancies between the British and the American listings that one might question the full usefulness of this catalog in our own libraries. The list of British plays and of British books on the theater is large and representative; the list of American titles, naturally enough, is far less extensive. Whether it is sufficiently representative may be determined perhaps by a few citations of inclusions and omissions: Maxwell Anderson is represented by only one play, *The masque of kings*; George Kelly by only one, *The torchbearers* (and by a single one-act play, *Finders-keepers*); and Philip Barry, one might say, by only half a play—*Cock Robin*—while his collaborator on that mystery piece, Elmer Rice, has eight titles to his credit. In the one-act play section Susan Glaspell's *Trifles* is included, but we search unrewarded for Alice Gerstenberg's *Overtures*. In the section devoted to books about the drama *A study of the modern drama* by Barrett H. Clark is listed, but not *The drama in English* by Walter Prichard Eaton; *So you're writing a play* by Clayton Hamilton, but not *Dramatic technique* by George Pierce Baker; *Acting and play production* by H. L. Andrews and Bruce Weirick, but not *The art of play production* by John Dolman, Jr. More surprising, perhaps, than the omission of certain American titles is the absence of Constantin Stanislavski's name; neither *My life in art* nor *An actor prepares* is listed. The British listings, however, are generously given and soundly chosen; and one is encouraged when he finds that such relatively unpretentious, but excellently done, books as Ashley Dukes's *Drama* and J. W. Marriott's *Modern drama* have not been overlooked.

The teacher and serious student of twentieth-century British drama should find this catalog useful for quick freshening of recollection; others should be cautioned of its limitations before they begin browsing among its hundreds of titles. And the compilers would undoubtedly be prompt to agree with the wisdom of the admonition.

FRANK HURBURN O'HARA

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*Check list of fifteenth century printing in the Pierpont Morgan Library.* Compiled by ADA THURSTON and CURT F. BÜHLER. New York: Pierpont Morgan Library, 1939. Pp. xv+348. \$7.50.

This is a list of 1,991 items consisting of 24 block books and woodcut single sheets and 1,967 copies of fifteenth-century printed books. The last-named group includes 1,856 separate editions and 111 duplicate copies. Duplicate copies in many collections are mentioned rather apologetically. However, a list headed by a vellum copy of the forty-two-line Bible and two other copies on paper and almost concluded by three copies of Dame Juliana Berner's *Book of hawking, hunting and heraldry*, printed by the Schoolmaster Printer of Saint Albans, needs little apology for its duplicates.

The arrangement of the check list is chronological by countries, by towns, and by presses—that of Proctor's *Index* corrected by later authorities—with an index to countries, towns, printers, and publishers; and another to authors and titles. By placing the Proctor number opposite each title in the body of the work and the Hain number opposite each title in the author index, the compilers have rendered easy the search for an item under either of these series of numbers.

This attractive *Check list* not only locates a great deal of scarce material but also corrects a rather common misconception that the incunabula collection of the Pierpont Morgan Library includes only a few very rare items. Rarities it has—as its list of 62 Caxtons proves—but the *Check list* shows also a well-balanced collection, illustrating in great detail the early history of printing.

EDWIN ELIOTT WILLOUGHBY

*Folger Shakespeare Library*  
Washington, D.C.

*A Richard Wagner dictionary.* By EDWARD M. TERRY. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. 186+[34]. \$2.25.

The subjection of music to the rigid order of the alphabet has always offered problems. Music is regulated by laws that are musical and not literary. A "trio," for instance, stands between a duo and a quartet, and not between a "trill" and "Tristan." Strict alphabetical cataloging of music leads to a general confusion because items like "Sonata for violin and piano," which musically can be unambiguously defined and placed, require entry under "C, chamber music," "S, sonata," "V, violin," "P, piano," "G, Geige" (if the edition, as in many cases, is German), "K, Klavier" (if the edition is in modern German), and "C, Clavier," or "F, Fortepiano" (if the edition is in German of the early nineteenth century). Solutions of this dilemma were reached at the end of the last century by Robert Eitner and, slightly later, by the Library of Congress in Washington. They elaborated a punctilious classification of music and books on music which should be followed by anyone attempting the cataloging of music or musical information.

A dictionary on Richard Wagner involves the difficulty of casting into alphabetical form all knowledge about one man who was both a composer and a writer. The establishment of definite bibliographical categories is the primary problem in such an attempt.

Edward M. Terry, the author of *A Richard Wagner dictionary*, is not to be confused with Charles Sanford Terry, the noted British music writer, who is known by his standard works on Bach. The publishers introduce Edward M. Terry as a "music lover rather than a musician," and we are only translating their statement into Italian when describing his dictionary as the work of a dilettante. It contains the stories of Wagner's operas, with the dates of their composition and their original casts, and separate items on the characters; it contains, furthermore, a list of his works other than operas, "a full description of Bayreuth," short biographical sketches of members of the Wagner family and their friends, a bibliography about Wagner, and the leading motifs of the music dramas.

The bibliographical problems arising in cataloging such a widespread field are not adequately met. Even the leitmotifs are arranged in an alphabetical and not a logical musical order. This complicates matters considerably. The German nomenclature of the leitmotifs is conventional rather than authentic; the English translations are still more unsettled. Terry presents separate quotations for "Venus" and "Hymn to Venus," though one is only the transposition of the other; for "The pardoned pilgrims" and "Pilgrims' chorus," though they are identical. On the other hand, he omits leitmotifs like Isolde's "Love-death." In alphabetical order we find "Siegfried, the man," "Siegfried, the sword wielder," and "Siegfried, the youth," which is exactly opposite to the musical development of the Siegfried theme.

Neither is Terry's general use of German and English terms consistent. Without further cross-reference we read about "Heinrich der Schreiber" (not "Henry the writer") and "Henry the fowler" (not "Heinrich der Vogler"). We discover the "Love feast of the apostles" but only the German "Liebestod." No "Feuerzauber" or "Fire music" could be located until it revealed itself as "Magic fire music" (between "Magdeburg" and "Man and established society").

The information itself is not chosen systematically in regard to its importance nor is it always exact. We miss entries on Schopenhauer and Nietzsche, whose philosophies exerted considerable influence on Wagner, but we read, for instance, "Morelli—. A baritone; sang rôle of Wolfram in *Tannhäuser* in Paris, March 13, 1861," which is of no primary significance to anybody. We search in vain for information on the term "Gesamtkunstwerk," which characterizes Wagner's artistic aim in all the music dramas; but we find the item, "Brünnhilde's war cry. Ho-yo-to-ho! Ho-yo-to-ho! Hi-ya-ha! Hi-ya-ha! Sung by Brünnhilde at the beginning of Act 2, *Die Walküre*." (Wagner's spelling, by the way, is "Hojo-to-ho!" and "Heia-ha!")

The characters are identified by the operas in which they appear—e.g.,

"Isolde. A character in *Tristan and Isolde*; soprano. An Irish princess," or "Elsa of Brabant. A character in *Lohengrin*; soprano. Wedded to Lohengrin." But even more detailed characterizations like that of Kundry ("A strange creature, half witch, half penitent, who changes her shape at will. She is a devoted servant of the Grail though under the evil influence of Klingsor") do not contribute very much to the understanding of the part. In addition, some vocal characterizations are inexact. Wagner's Melot is a tenor, not a baritone; Brangäne a soprano, not a mezzo-soprano.

Good contributions are the articles on the London Philharmonic concerts which Wagner conducted in 1855, and the description of Bayreuth, even if their lengths (four and three pages, respectively) are not well proportioned to the conciseness of most of the other articles (nine lines for Meyerbeer, six for Munich). A similar lack of right distribution diminishes the value of the otherwise rich bibliography, in which many minor works are listed, and several standard works, like Guido Adler's, omitted.

It is conceivable that the book may be of some help to radio listeners unfamiliar with Wagner. Unfortunately, it is disappointing to both the librarian and the musician.

SIEGMUND LEVARIÉ

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*Edward Moxon, publisher of poets.* By HAROLD G. MERRIAM. ("Columbia University studies in English and comparative literature," No. 137.) New York: Columbia University Press, 1939. Pp. ix+223. \$2.75.

There is good reason that no previous biography has appeared of Edward Moxon (1801-58)—versifier, friend of Lamb, publisher, and minor literary figure of the early Victorian era. Adequate material is lacking, for few of his letters have survived, the papers of his firm have been destroyed, and the man himself, judging from this book, survived only in the memories of his friends and his family. Dr. Merriam has not succeeded in bringing him to life again.

In his day Moxon played a part in the world of literature and publishing. His own verses were in good taste, although not distinctive as literature. The quiet format of the books issued by his house also mark him as a man of taste—typography was at a low ebb at the time. He published the works of Lamb, Wordsworth, the Brownings, Talfourd, Patmore, Tennyson, and many others whose names are forgotten by all but literary antiquarians. His relations with his authors appear to have been pleasant, but—with the exception of Charles Lamb, whose adopted daughter he married—never particularly intimate. At least that is the impression one gains from this book. In fact, Moxon shines in the book only in the light of the authors whose works he published. Hence the most interesting chapters are those dealing with his rela-



tions to Lamb and Wordsworth. And there is little that is startlingly new even here.

On the whole, the book has all the earmarks of a Doctor's thesis replete with a summary at the end of each chapter, a final evaluation of the subject as a whole, and a bibliography of sources. It reads as though the author himself had lost interest in it when he came to put it into final form for the printers.

There is a misprint in note 59, page 128: Hale for Hall. There is an Index which appears to be adequate (there should have been an entry for "Mischief," p. 30, however). A descriptive bibliography of Moxon's two volumes of verse—short as it would be—would have been welcome; and a check list of the publications of his house would have been valuable.

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*Renaissance literary theory and practice: classicism in the rhetoric and poetic of Italy, France, and England, 1400-1600.* By CHARLES SEARS BALDWIN; edited with an Introduction by DONALD LEMEN CLARK. New York: Columbia University Press, 1939. Pp. xiv+251. \$2.75.

This volume is published by the author's friend and colleague, Professor D. L. Clark, from the manuscript left by Professor Baldwin on his death in 1936. It completes the author's triad of studies in the history of the theory of literary composition, the other works being *Ancient rhetoric and poetic* (Macmillan, 1924) and *Medieval rhetoric and poetic* (Macmillan, 1928). Despite the shift in short title, the author still regards the critical literature and doctrines of the Renaissance much as he regarded those of ancient and of medieval days. He follows the dominance and decay of Ciceronianism as a law of style; he studies particularly the continual struggle of theorists to apply to poetic composition normative rules actually justified only for rhetoric, even during a time when Horace's *Ars poetica* was known and influential; he traces the emergence in the sixteenth century of an Aristotelian canon which admitted poetry to a theory of its own and to the right of being judged according to the laws of its own being.

This characteristic purpose of the book, shared with the preceding two volumes, makes its major title somewhat misleading. The reader in search of a full study in English of Renaissance poetic theory will still do well to go to Spingarn's *Literary criticism in the Renaissance*—the more so if he wishes to find a guide to reading in critical works that deal with the period or belong to it. Baldwin offers no *bibliographie raisonnée* of the field and rarely gives his reader the opportunity of verifying summaries or judgments made by the author on the works he discusses. These works are fairly numerous; so if one fails to find Bonaventure des Périers among the French writers of prose fiction

where Marguerite de Navarre and Rabelais have a place, the reason may be lack of space—otherwise the omission of the artistically composed *Nouvelles récréations* would need some justifying. Rabelais, indeed, could have been treated in shorter compass: it would have been no loss to omit, for instance, the long-exploded attribution to the Pléiade of that mania for Latinizing French words which Gargantua punishes in the *écolier limousin*. Moreover, Baldwin quotes the motto of the Thelemites—"Fais ce que voudras"—as if it were an invitation to license, and suppresses the rest of Rabelais' sentence, which goes on to insist that the instinct of honor spurred the members of the community toward virtue and deterred them from vice.

Professor Clark observes that Baldwin intended to add to his work a chapter on Renaissance education, with treatments of Castelvetro and Sibilet. He might then have organized his consideration of Italian critics to include Varchi, and given a certain continuity to his study of the rising influence of Aristotle's *Poetics* from the appearance of Robortelli's edition, translation and commentary in 1548. He might also have mentioned, as an example of the doctrine of imitation, Baif's enthusiastic but ill-starred efforts in measured verse (paralleled in England, as the Spenser-Harvey "wittie letters" attest), and given some notice to the importance for later style of Calvin's *Institutes*; and he might have given some attention to Jonson's Italianism and Aristotelianism in *Timber*.

Altogether, in spite of the absence of bibliographic aid and of any but the most cursory references in footnotes, the book offers a rapid and clear review of a number of works which by precept or example represent the attitudes of important Renaissance writers toward their craft. It is not a student's handbook, except for the student who wishes an expert to summarize and comment for him; but it is the work of a keen mind trained by predisposing interest and by long apprenticeship to analysis of the means whereby human beings express their thoughts in the written word.

ROBERT VALENTINE MERRILL

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*The New England mind: the seventeenth century.* By PERRY MILLER. New York: Macmillan, 1939. Pp. xi+528. \$3.75.

This book, which treats of Puritanism and is rather a topical analysis of the several leading ideas in Colonial New England than a history of their development, is the first in a projected series of studies which will trace the intellectual history of that section of America on through the eighteenth and the early nineteenth centuries. Thus this present work stands as a preliminary survey—a map of the intellectual terrain of seventeenth-century New England. It defines and classifies the principal concepts of the Puritan mind and attempts

to account for origins, interrelationships, and significances of ideas. If the subsequent volumes, in the solidity of their scholarship and in the soundness of their interpretations, attain the promise of this initial work, the reviewer is convinced that the completed treatment will rank as a definitive contribution to the history of American ideas.

Perry Miller, associate professor and tutor in history and literature at Harvard University, is already a familiar name to the student of Puritan thought; that he is amply qualified for the task ahead has been proved by the importance of his previous work on the subject. Certainly the present title bids fair to rank with Professor Haller's *The rise of Puritanism* and Knappen's important *Tudor Puritanism* as recent outstanding contributions to the field.

To the layman who has been accustomed to think of Puritanism as merely a piety revolving about a Calvinistic fanaticism based on an acceptance of the realities of God, sin, and regeneration, *The New England mind* will come as a distinct revelation; for, when the whole panorama of Puritan thought passes in review in these pages, it becomes undeniably clear that in its entirety it was an intellectual system, highly elaborated and meticulously developed. Further, the Miller interpretation successfully avoids the glib popularization that Puritanism is to be explained as no more than a rationalization of economic change. Obviously such a deduction is the very essence of oversimplification. To be sure, Puritanism did thrive in centers of commerce and industry, and in many ways its basic tenets supported the growth of an adolescent capitalism. Yet, to the Puritan, these same concepts were a direct outgrowth of the basic Puritan cosmology, and any causal relationship with expanding industrialism may well be more apparent than real.

In addition, Mr. Miller denies the validity of the view which discounts the significance of abstract theology in the Puritan discipline and which insists that, whatever the theological basis, Puritan conduct can be explained without it. Such a view has the advantage of appealing to an age which in itself has no great relish for the theologic, and, in addition, makes the task of interpreting New England life immeasurably simpler. Miller suggests, perhaps unkindly, that contemporary historians, especially those known as "social" or "economic," are not likely to be themselves conspicuous examples of the Augustinian piety, and are, therefore, the more disposed to discount spiritual motives.

After considering in some detail the three central elements of the Puritan dogma—God, sin, and regeneration—Professor Miller traces elaborately the genesis of the Puritan intellectual concepts in antecedent philosophic systems. This piety he finds to be basically Augustinian, upon which has been superimposed heavy borrowings from classical writers—among whom the names of Plato, Aristotle, Cicero, and Plutarch bulk large. Admittedly, the interpretations of the classics were teleological; but at least such authors were read and, though they were frequently forced to yield up tortured meanings, they led

the Puritan into many regions of intellectual activity where piety alone would not have brought him.

Because medieval scholasticism lent support to Popery, the Puritan denied it as a "mingle-mangle" of paganism and divinity—a veritable "dunghill of errors"—so that, if one were to take the pronouncements of Puritan authors at their face value, it would seem that they owed nothing to medieval philosophy. Yet, despite such disavowals, much that came from New England pulpits was derived from Saint Anselm or Duns Scotus, and, while the Puritans were first and foremost heirs of Saint Augustine, they were also "descendants" of Saint Thomas Aquinas and "pupils" of Erasmus.

From a consideration of intellectual heritages Miller turns to a development of the Puritan dialectic, its use of logic, its methodology, the doctrine of *technologia*, and, particularly, the heavy reliance upon the dichotomous method of Peter Ramus. For, to the New England divines, "method" was a word to conjure with, a "key to all their thinking"; in its ramifications it was almost as important as God, sin, and regeneration. The volume concludes with an exposition of the covenants of grace, society, and the church—those curious theories of contractual relationships between man and God whereby the former sought to mitigate, to a degree, the power of divine will and to guarantee grace to the regenerated sinner. Here, more than in any other portion of the book, become evident the social implications of the Congregational theory of grace; and here too emerges most strongly the essential New England aspect of the Puritan philosophy. If this study has any outstanding weakness, it lies in the failure to emphasize the impact of the Puritan theology upon contemporary political and economic institutions. Mr. Miller, in his enthusiastic preoccupation with metaphysical concepts, does neglect their reflection in Colonial life. It is to be sincerely hoped, therefore, that subsequent volumes will show more distinctly this basic relationship between thought and action.

The significance of the Miller thesis for the student of American library history need not be labored. That Protestantism substituted for the authority of the pope the authority of the Bible is a platitude. But, as is evident from the breadth of the intellectual heritage of Puritanism, the philosophic content of its discipline drew from many sources. From Miller's citations alone it would be possible to construct a catalog of writings which, in sheer bulk, would be truly impressive. The Puritan ransacked libraries in search of support for his dogmas. The New England Puritan was not unfamiliar with the works which we call literature; and Puritanism was not in itself hostile to the belles-lettres. Puritanism was dogmatic up to a point and authoritarian on the essential tenets of the creed, but it was neither so dogmatic nor so authoritarian as to abandon rational comprehension; there was a wide field in which God had given men competence to ascertain truth by common sense and natural human reason. Yet, "unsophisticated laymen could never quite

understand, after having been taught that the natural mind was abysmally incompetent and that God had uttered the truth in clear and simple dicta, just why it was necessary to have ministers skilled in the sciences, rhetoric, logic, and physics in order to make comprehensible the explicit word of God." Hence, "it became mandatory for Puritan theologians to strive with all their powers to keep justification by faith from becoming a justification of illiteracy." It was not always the object of Puritan education to "teach students to think for themselves, but it did intend that they should assimilate a vast quantity of received and orthodox information." The evidences of journals and diaries and the inventories of libraries seem to indicate that the average church member, during most of the seventeenth century, acquired a good portion of his information not only by listening to sermons and by reading the Scripture but also through familiarity with many commentaries, histories, and solid treatises. In the light of this it is small wonder that Captain Robert Keayne should bequeath to the city of Boston a "public" library "for divines and scholars" to contain, among other works useful to the clergy, his own unpublished writings on the Bible. Nor is it surprising that the Reverend Thomas Bray should devote much of his life to an attempt to establish a system of parish libraries along the Atlantic seaboard.

Puritan enthusiasm in the development of libraries for an enlightened clergy is sufficiently obvious, but a causal relationship between Puritanism as a cultural force and the growth of a popular library movement is less clearly distinguishable. The political authority of Puritanism as a motivating factor in library establishment is, at best, only slight; for even by the time such early social libraries as those of Leominster or Salem were organized the power of the Puritan theocracy in Massachusetts was broken. There is good reason, then, why "the mother of all subscription libraries" was founded not in Calvinistic Boston but in Quaker Philadelphia. Nevertheless, Puritanism as a cultural force long survived its political authority. Its infiltration on into the nineteenth century is evident. It "illuminated Emerson's transcendentalism, and smouldered in the recesses of Hawthorne's intuitions." The position of pre-eminence attained by Puritan intellectualism in the American cultural heritage is clear. These progenitors of the public library, as shaped by their coeval culture, could scarcely have escaped the impact of Puritan influence. The extent to which Puritanism did contribute to the growth of a tax-supported public library system in New England has never accurately been determined. Obviously Puritanism is not the only segment in the historical continuum which culminated in the Massachusetts law of 1851. But, to change the metaphor, the tough fiber of Calvinistic dogma is a conspicuous thread in the warp and woof that constitute the pattern of American library development. The problem of determining the true extent of Puritan influence rests with the historian of American librarianship. Professor Miller has in the pres-

ent volume laid an excellent foundation; his completed work, if it achieves the promise of this initial contribution, should supply an admirable cultural framework to which the emerging structure of the library as a social institution can be definitely related.

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*The surviving works of Sharaku.* By HAROLD G. HENDERSON and LOUIS V. LEDOUX. New York: E. Weyhe in behalf of the Society for Japanese Studies, 1939. Pp. 337.

There is no master of the Japanese color print whose works stand in higher esteem and about whose life and career less is known than he who called himself Tōshūsai Sharaku. Notices in contemporary sources are extraordinarily meager:

Sharaku lived in Hatchōbori, Edo. His name in private life was (entry missing); his brush name was Tōshūsai. He drew portraits of actors but exaggerated the truth, and his pictures lacked form. Therefore he was not well received and after a year or so he ceased to work.

So much was known to the various authors who collected information about the masters of the color print from the end of the eighteenth century onward and published in 1833 under the title, *Zoku ukiyōe rui kō*. This information was complemented in the *Zōho ukiyōe rui kō*, a revised edition of the older publication, by Gesshin Saitō, which appeared in 1844. Of Sharaku it tells us: "His name in private life was Saitō Jūrōbei. He was a Nō-dancer in the service of the Lord of Awa." When an unknown man copied the manuscript of the *Zoku ukiyōe rui kō* in 1813, he added, evidently from his own knowledge, that Sharaku later on produced skilful oil paintings under the name of Yūrin, and died in 1801.

The most careful and assiduous research could add nothing to these laconic reports. What is often written about the artist and his fate is pure fantasy—mostly of Western origin—for Sharaku is, like all the other masters of the color print, a discovery of Europe. Japanese art history had ignored these artists completely, and even in 1904-5, when Japan finally took notice of their existence, and Tajima-Ōmura published the magnificent *Masterpieces of the Ukiyoe School*, Sharaku was not mentioned at all.

The first monograph devoted to him was Julius Kurth's *Sharaku* (München, 1910). It was superseded by Fritz Rumpf's *Sharaku* (Berlin, 1932), a tiny book of immense value; how valuable it is can be seen from the opening sentence of the book under review. Rumpf delved deeply into the history of the Japanese popular theater in the hope of finding in the records, posters, playbills, etc., some clues which might enable him to unravel the mystery of

Sharaku's life and work. The result was rather puzzling: the artist evidently did not work longer than three and a half years. Newly found documents in Tokyo, in Berlin, and in Boston have reduced this short period of activity to the almost incredible time of a mere ten months of the year 1794.

This is one of the important discoveries published in this book. Rumpf sent the authors a list of the revisions he would like to make in a third edition of his own book, which cannot be brought out at this time, and two Japanese scholars—Dr. Toshiro Ihara and Mr. Sutezo Kimura—made a special study of the Japanese theater during the last decade of the eighteenth century for them. Thus the combined results of their work are embodied in this book which represents the last and most reliable word on the subject.

The occasion which brought forth this volume was an exhibition of Sharaku's works to appear successively in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Art Institute of Chicago, and the Museum of Modern Art in New York. It is therefore a catalog *raisonné* of Sharaku's *œuvre*. Each print is carefully described, the actors and their respective roles are identified, and reference is made to former publications. The prints are grouped according to plays, the plots of which are briefly outlined.

The list now contains 136 prints. I think, however, that one should be struck from it: No. 136. There is nothing in the whole *œuvre* of Sharaku which shows similar style or treatment of form. The way in which the faces are drawn, with many wrinkles and partly disrupted contours, did not, in fact, make its appearance until a much later time. And, when the lineament of the trousers is compared with the redaction in authentic works of the artist, the only possible conclusion is to eliminate this piece. The same seems to apply to the fan with the bust of an old man (No. 146); on the other hand, the fan in the Art Institute of Chicago may well be a genuine work.

Since the book bears the title, *The surviving works of Sharaku*, mention should have been made of two paintings, both of them portraits of Ichikawa Ebizō IV, who often figures in the prints. One was in the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition of London, 1910; the second was long treasured in the family of Ichikawa Danjūro and finally passed into the Kobayashi Collection. Information about the two portraits, and a reproduction of one of them, can be found in Fritz Rumpf, *Die Meister des japanischen Farbenholzschnittes* (Berlin, 1924).

These, however, are negligible things. The book is done very thoroughly and conscientiously and is, in fact, a model of its kind.

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## BOOK NOTES

*Biography by Americans, 1658-1936: a subject bibliography.* By EDWARD H. O'NEILL. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1939. Pp. x+465. \$4.00.

An enlargement of the bibliography appearing at the end of the author's *A history of American biography, 1800-1935*, this work has references to approximately seventy-five hundred biographies of five thousand individuals. A few of the books listed are about foreign men and women, but all were written by Americans. Thus it is a guide to American authorship in the field of biography in addition to being a valuable list of biographies written from 1658 to 1936.

Mr. O'Neill has not included autobiographies, journals, or diaries; seven hundred and seven volumes of collective biography have been analyzed. According to the Preface, only the most important books in the case of particularly famous men were recorded. Even considering this statement, it seems as though the *Recollections and letters of General Robert E. Lee* by his son, Captain Robert E. Lee (New York: Doubleday, Page, 1904), should have been included. Another biography picked at random which is missing is that of *Robert S. Brookings* by Hermann Hagedorn (New York: Macmillan, 1936). There is no index of authors.

*Justice library review*, Vol. I, No. 1 (January, 1940). Pp. 3 (mimeographed).

Matthew McKavitt, librarian of the United States Department of Justice Library, and his staff propose to issue this publication "from time to time as material develops." The first issue contains an editorial, a brief discussion of two recent biographies of Blackstone, a list of recent writings by Department of Justice members, and a "Selected list of recent accessions."

*Periodicals for small and medium-sized libraries.* 7th ed. enl. and rew. By FRANK K. WALTER. Chicago: American Library Association, 1939. Pp. 93. \$0.75.

This is a completely rewritten edition of Mr. Walter's *Periodicals for the small library* published in 1932. Inclusion of titles is based on votes of two hundred and ninety-five workers in small public libraries, branch libraries, and extension agencies. The main list is annotated and contains two hundred and fourteen titles arranged alphabetically with full information on publisher, dates, cost, and indexing. There are valuable supplementary lists of agricultural, business and technical, educational, and library periodicals; and a separate enumeration of suggested first titles for small Canadian libraries.

*Small public library buildings: prepared for the A.L.A. Committee on Library Architecture and Building Planning.* By JOHN ADAMS LOWE. Chicago: American Library Association, 1939. Pp. 47. \$1.50.

The stimulus of private bequests and federal grants for the construction of new library buildings has led to the preparation of this attractive planographed brochure intended primarily for library trustees and building committees. It contains a brief essay describing in simplified terms the steps in developing a building program, and presents, with descriptive and critical comment, a varied assortment of twenty-four suggested exteriors, interiors, and floor plans for small public library buildings. A preliminary table summarizes information for each example on date, cost, size, book capacity, and seating capacity.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

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The following publications have been received at the office of the library quarterly:

*The agrarian revival: a study of agricultural extension.* By RUSSELL LORD. ("Studies in the social significance of adult education in the United States.") New York: American Association for Adult Education, 1939. Pp. vii+236. \$1.50.

*The arts and the art of criticism.* By THEODORE MEYER GREENE. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1940. Pp. xxx+690. \$5.00.

*Bibliography of crime and criminal justice, 1932-1937.* Compiled by DOROTHY CAMPBELL CULVER, Bureau of Public Administration, University of California. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. xxxi+391. Sold on service basis.

*Bibliography of the Island of Guam.* Edited by CHARLES F. REID; associate editors, NATHAN HABIB, VERNE JAY, and CARLO SIMONINI. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. 102. \$1.50.

*Bibliography of speech education.* Compiled by LESTER THONSSSEN and ELIZABETH FATHERSON, with the assistance of DOROTHEA THONSSSEN. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. 800. Sold on service basis.

*Bibliography of swimming.* Compiled by FRANCES A. GREENWOOD. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1940. Pp. 308. \$4.25.

*Books for adult beginners.* Compiled by STAFF OF READERS' BUREAU OF CINCINNATI PUBLIC LIBRARY: PAULINE J. FIHE, MARGARET EGAN, HELEN H. MACLEAN. Chicago: American Library Association, 1939. Pp. 64. \$0.65; ten or more copies, \$0.50 each.

*Catalogers' and classifiers' yearbook, No. 8.* Compiled by the CATALOG SECTION OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. Chicago: American Library Association, 1940. Pp. 152. \$2.25.

*The church and adult education.* By BERNARD E. MELAND. ("Studies in the social significance of adult education in the United States.") New York: American Association for Adult Education, 1939. Pp. vii+114. \$1.00.

*Classification of the Library of Union Theological Seminary in the City of New York.* Prepared by JULIA PETTEE; with a Preface by WILLIAM WALKER ROCKWELL. Rev. and enl. ed. New York: Union Theological Seminary, 1939. Pp. xxvi+793 (planographed).

[*Democracy readers*. Edited by PRUDENCE CUTRIGHT and W. W. CHARTERS.] Primer: *School friends*. By LOIS G. NEMEC; with pictures by PRISCILLA POINTER. Pp. vii+80. \$0.72. First reader: *Let's take turns*. By LOIS G. NEMEC; with pictures by KATE SEREDY. Pp. vii+118. \$0.72. Second reader: *Enjoying our land*. By MAYBELL G. BUSH; with pictures by ARTHUR JAMESON. Pp. ix+181. \$0.84. Third reader: *Your land and mine*. By HELEN M. BRINDL; with pictures by I. B. HAZELTON. Pp. x+246. \$0.92. Fourth reader: *Toward freedom*. By RUTH MILLS ROBINSON; with pictures by HARVE STEIN. Pp. ix+278. \$0.96. Fifth reader: *Pioneering in democracy*. By EDNA MORGAN; with pictures by LAWRENCE T. DRESSER. Pp. xvi+336. \$1.00. Sixth reader: *The way of democracy*. By ALLEN Y. KING and IDA DENNIS; with pictures by E. P. COUSE. Pp. xiii+400. \$1.20. New York: Macmillan, 1940.

*Descriptive catalog of the Garrett Collection of Persian, Turkish and Indic manuscripts, including some miniatures in the Princeton University Library*. By MOHAMAD E. MOGHADAM, YAHYA ARMAJANI; under the supervision of PHILIP K. HITT. ("Princeton oriental texts," Vol. VI.) Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1939. Pp. [x]+94+x. \$7.50.

*Doctoral dissertations accepted by American universities, 1938-1939*, No. 6. Compiled for the Association of Research Libraries; edited by DONALD B. GILCHRIST. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. xiv+113. \$2.00.

*Economic factors affecting industrial relations policy in the war period*. By SUMNER H. SLICHTER. ("Industrial relations monographs," No. 3.) New York: Industrial Relations Counselors, 1939. Pp. 32. \$1.00 (paper cover).

*Educational film catalog: a selected, classified list of 2,370 non-theatrical films with a separate title and subject index*. Compiled by DOROTHY E. COOK and EVA RAHBK-SMITH. 2d ed. rev. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1939. Pp. ix+332. \$4.00.

*The Elizabeth Day McCormick Apocalypse*, Vol. I: *A Greek corpus of Revelation iconography*. By HAROLD R. WILLOUGHBY; with an Introduction by Mlle JULIETTE RENAUD. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1940. Pp. xxxviii+602. \$20.

*The Elizabeth Day McCormick Apocalypse*, Vol. II: *History and text*. By ERNEST CADMAN COLWELL; with an English version of prefaces of three early Greek translators by J. MERLE RIFE. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1940. Pp. xiii+171+5 plates. \$7.50.

*An evaluation of free reading in grades seven to twelve, inclusive*. By LOU L. LA BRANT and FRIEDA M. HELLER. ("Ohio State University graduate school series, contributions in education," No. 4.) Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1939. Pp. ix+158. \$1.50.

*Guide to depositories of manuscript collections in Pennsylvania*, Bull. 774. ("Historical Commission series," No. 4.) Harrisburg: Pennsylvania Historical Commission, 1939. Pp. vi+126.

- Guide to the Latin American manuscripts in the University of Texas Library.* Edited by CARLOS E. CASTAÑEDA and JACK AUTREY DABBS. ("Committee on Latin American Studies, American Council of Learned Societies miscellaneous publication," No. 1.) Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1939. Pp. x+217. \$3.00.
- The high school science library for 1938-1939.* By HANOR A. WEBB. (Reprinted from *Peabody journal of education*, Vol. XVII, No. 3 [November, 1939].) Pp. 20. \$0.15.
- Manual for the arrangement and description of archives: drawn up by direction of the Netherlands Association of Archivists.* By S. MULLER, J. A. FEITH, and R. FRUIN. Translation of the 2d ed. by ARTHUR H. LEAVITT. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1940. Pp. 225. \$3.50.
- A metropolitan library in action: a survey of the Chicago Public Library.* By CARLETON BRUNS JOECKEL and LEON CARNOVSKY. ("University of Chicago studies in library science.") Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1940. Pp. xvii+466. \$3.00.
- Minneapolis Public Library: fifty years of service, 1889-1939.* Minneapolis, 1939. Pp. 60.
- The Pacific Northwest: a selected bibliography covering completed research in the natural resource and socio-economic fields, an annotated list of in-progress and contemplated research, together with critical comments thereon, 1930-39.* Compiled by JOHN B. APPLETON. Portland, Ore.: Northwest Regional Council, 1939. Pp. xx+456. \$3.00.
- Perilous balance: the tragic genius of Swift, Johnson, & Sterne.* By W. B. C. WATKINS. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1939. Pp. [x]+172. \$2.00.
- The Princeton University Library chronicle*, Vol. I, No. 1 (November, 1939). Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1939. Pp. 40. \$2.00 (subscription price per year).
- Recent trends in reading: proceedings of the Conference on Reading held at the University of Chicago*, Vol. I. Compiled and edited by WILLIAM S. GRAY. ("Supplementary educational monographs published in conjunction with the *School review* and the *Elementary school journal*," No. 49.) Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939. Pp. x+366. \$2.00.
- Remedial reading at the college and adult levels: an experimental study.* By G. T. BUSWELL. ("Supplementary educational monographs published in conjunction with the *School review* and the *Elementary school journal*," No. 50.) Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939. Pp. xi+72. \$1.00.
- The road to Tryermaine: a study of the history, background, and purposes of Coleridge's "Christabel."* By ARTHUR H. NETHERCOT. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939. Pp. ix+230. \$3.00.

- Science in our modern world*, Book I: *Understanding science*; Book II: *Science for daily use*; Book III: *Science for human control*. By RALPH K. WATKINS and WINIFRED PERRY. New York: Macmillan, 1940. Pp. ca. 500. \$1.28, \$1.48, and \$1.68, respectively.
- State supervision of local budgeting*. By WYLIE KILPATRICK. New York: National Municipal League, 1939. Pp. 131. \$1.00.
- Statistical mathematics*. By A. C. AITKEN. Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1939. Pp. vii+153. 4s. 6d. net.
- Subscription books*. By F. E. COMPTON. ("Fourth of the R. R. Bowker Memorial Lectures.") New York: New York Public Library, 1939. Pp. 54.
- Teaching with books: a study of college libraries*. By HARVIE BRANSCOMB. Chicago: Association of American Colleges and American Library Association, 1940. Pp. xvii+239. \$2.50.
- Today in American Drama*. By FRANK HURBURN O'HARA. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1939. Pp. ix+278. \$2.50.
- Visual materials: aids for publicity and display*. Prepared by RUTH T. MANLOVE, HAZEL K. LEVINS, and JANET ZIMMERMAN. ("Leads," No. 7.) Rev. ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1939. Pp. iii+45. \$0.45 (mimeographed).
- The way life begins: an introduction to sex education*. By BERTHA CHAPMAN CADY and VERNON MOSHER CADY; with Foreword by WILLIAM FREEMAN SNOW. New York: American Social Hygiene Association, 1939. Pp. 80.

